THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATER IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 274 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16. 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH HEAD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney (Australia)
Honghong	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsimanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42. Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, and at
Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEDOWS STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

On MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 65, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, WATERPROOF CAPES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 19th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, opposite the Old Colaba Railway Station, in the Compound of Old Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

A lot of unserviceable Clothing, Blankets, Waterproof Capes, etc., etc.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder Mazagon:—

A quantity of damaged grain, hoop iron, old gunnies, empty oil barrels, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPRA, MAIZE, NUTMEG, GROUNDNUTS, TAPIOCA FLAKE AND FLOUR, RICE, BLACK PEPPER, COFFEE, CINCHONA BARK, CASSIA, SANDALWOOD, BUFFALO AND COW HIDES, ETC., EX. S. S. "PANJIM" AND "DAMAO."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th and SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

3,000 bags copra, 181 bags maize, 45 bags maize sweepings, 80 bags nutmeg, 765 bags groundnuts, 110 bags tapioca flake, 50 bags tapioca flour, 700 bags rice, 150 bags black pepper, 400 bags coffee, 104 bundles buffalo horns, 36 bundles cinchona bark, 11 bundles Peruvian bark, 212 bundles cassia, 1,840 bundles rattans, 160 bundles sandalwood, 2,000 pieces buffalo and cow hides, 10 cases mace.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges ,etc., due by the cargo.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following goods:—

Cases provisions, matches, cotton piece-goods, bar-soap, cigarettes, wine samples, wines, advertising matter, stationery, braid, coaltar, old newspapers sugar, raisins, rice, bolts and nuts, gum, fish oil, angle bars, steel hoops, iron bars, nails, mats, asbestos plates, iron plates, collection of old postage stamps, empty cases and kegs, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Drums, and Cases, Horse Fittings, Old Manilla and Wire Ropes, Scrap Iron and Tin, Anchor Chains, Carpets Coir-runners, Curtains, Table Cloth, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

Empty paint and oil casks, drums and cases, horse fittings, old Manilla and wire ropes, scrap iron and tin, anchor chains, carpets, coir runners, curtains, table cloth etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1917.

FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?

AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.,

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 49 of 1915.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff.

versus.

VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another...Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of Febry. ary, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli) the undermentioned immoveable properties, in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY the 18th day of November, 1917, at 4p.m., (S.T.),

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 55ft., by 38ft., or thereabouts together with trees etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the east by the property of Antone Rodrigues on the west by the public lane, on the south by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the north by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 66ft., by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a rivulet, on the south by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the north by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the east by the house of John, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the north by the mango art: (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the east by the vacant ground on the west by the public road, on the south by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the north by a passage and the house of Tejbhi.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy kharif admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4 0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 35½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Warkas land admeasure 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 66 acres and 6¼ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0. and Grass Varkas land admeasure 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 4 acres and 21¾ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasure 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR TRUCK.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Damji, the Receiver in Bombay High Court, Suit No. 708 of 1917, Lukmidas Ratansey v/s. Thackersey, Dayal and another, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms.

One 4 tons Motor Lorry of "Garford" make having a capacity of 8,000 lbs. and having a maximum speed of 10.8 mile per hour with its accessories.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the truck taken delivery of within seven days of the day of sale.

The truck can be inspected at the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow at Girgaum Cross Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 16th November, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Green Street, opp. Bank of Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND FURNITURE.

TO-DAY at 2-30 (p.m.) Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms, Fort, opp. Bank of Bombay, by order of Messrs. Motilal & Co., the mortgagors and at the account and risk of Mr. M. Chokshi the mortgagee the undermentioned goods.

One lot of valuable jewellery containing loose diamonds and diamond and emerald rings, buties, pearl bangles and necklaces, etc.

One lot of household furniture containing drawing room suites, marble top tables, office tables, dining tables, chairs, etc.

The property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY FRIDAY THE 16TH NOVEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT HORNBY ROAD NEAR KARANJIA & CO., LTD., AT THE PREMISES LATELY IN THE OCCUPATION OF ORIGINAL DESAI COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS AND RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale, one lot of electric goods, including English holders, switches, brackets, English ceiling rose, electric fans, table fans of 110 and 230 volts, ceiling fans, battery fans, cinematograph and motor accessories, electric table lamps, fancy brackets, electric wire, leaden wire, amphere and volt metres, electric regulators etc., etc.

Rich teak and blackwood furniture comprising dining table and chairs, rich tapestry cined, suites of sofas and chairs, single and double door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, easy chairs, teak and black wooden bedstead, writing desk and chairs, fancy galichas, gramaphone machine, typewriting machine etc., etc.

The above is on view.

GANDHI, & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—L. Ag. or B. Ag. for a commercial firm Experienced men to be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 740

WANTED—A B.Sc. with Geology as optional subject, for a commercial firm. Preference will be given to experienced men. Apply stating terms to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 742

WANTED—A man with thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of Cement and its Manufacture. Only experienced men need apply stating terms to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—One efficient passed SUB-OVERSEER for State Public Works on Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. Apply before the 15th December with testimonials, stating age and caste. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for 6 months. D. S. SAPRE, State Karbhari, Jamkhandi. 762

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Honours in English. One knowing Persian preferred. Pay from Rs. 70 to 80 according to qualifications. Those who have worked satisfactorily as English teachers in higher standards may apply. The selected candidate will have to begin his work from the 1st December 1917. Apply, with copies of testimonials, before the 25th of November to, the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 694

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the post of HEAD MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Those who have a liking for the teaching profession and who desire to stay permanently need only apply. Wanted another GRADUATE for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT. Conditions as stated above. One with science preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the SECRETARY of the A. V. SCHOOL, Maroli, via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 754

WANTED for service at Aden, a CONDENSING ENGINEER. Period of employment—six months. Must possess a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate and be able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and correspond in English. (2) Pay of appointment including field batta Rs. 218-11-6 with free quarters and water. (3) Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 essential. It must be in Government Promissory Loan Notes, Provincial Municipal Debentures or Port Trust Bonds, etc., but not personal. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER, Bombay (Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall) or by letter to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Poona Division. 777

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST with sound knowledge of Accountancy for a Firm in Poona. Parsi or East Indian preferred. Apply stating salary to Box No. 416 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 778

WANTED BANIAN for Bombay for Import and Export business of every description, excellent terms to suitable party. Write soon to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 755

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Universal High School, Hornby Road. One capable of teaching science also will be preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 750

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as a Tutor, Secretary or Correspondent, by a competent Graduate. Apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 666

A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE is willing to go for trade business, either to China, Japan or England. Quite reliable man. Good certificates.—Apply to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 779

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

MACHINERY FOR SALE—11 Roller and Clearer Cards by Dobson and Barlow and one Slubbing Frame 60 Spindles by Brooks and Doxey in sound working order. Intending purchasers can see the machinery working in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, and should send their tenders to the Manager, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay, before the 24th November, 1917. 715

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) when the Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders will be submitted as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1917. 776

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CLERK on pay Rs. 30 plus 6 local allowance per mensem. Only those who have passed School Final examination and knowing type-writing should apply.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, 7th November, 1917.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S.T.) on Monday, the 19th November 1917, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st March and 31st December 1917, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN.
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Street,
10th November, 1917. 700

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June 1917, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, free of Income Tax and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 190 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 95 per share of Rs. 250 each, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 21st November, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 1st instant.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to shareholders.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

ARRIVED ON THE 14TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 775

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of the late SHIVJI BHOJA in the firm of Messrs. Shivjee Cooverjee and Co., has CEASED owing to his death and that the present partners of the said firm are Messrs. Hariram Doongersey, Pragji Mohunji, Kanji Vishram, Khatao Vishram, Khimji Liladhar, Virji Jetha, Kalianji Ukeda and Karsondas Kheraj.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Messrs. Shivjee, Cooverjee and Co.
Dated this 13th day of Nov 1917. 766

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
LAST TWO DAYS
OF THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.'S
RECORD SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"HINDLE WAKES"

The greatest Lancashire Comedy ever Witnessed, by the late Stanley Houghton.

TO-MORROW
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
AT 5 AND 9-30 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST:
"BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE."

One of the most interesting and significant plays of the past ten years; an instantaneous and lasting success in London, New York and Chicago. In this drama of two girls' careers Mr. Cosmo Hamilton shows powerfully just how far innocence, that is only ignorance, is a protection.

Night prices: Rs 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES.
THIS EVENING AT 6-45 ONLY.
"BETROTHED"
"TWEEDLEDUM WISHES TO BECOME A HERO"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

BIG CINEMA BILL
COMMENCING ON
SUNDAY 18TH NOVEMBER
AND
6-45 P.M. EVERY DAY 10 P.M.
DURING REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE
Last few nights of
PRESENT GAIETY ARTISTES
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Instrumental Soubrette
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
Fine Singer and Beautiful DANCER
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
Speciality DANCER Comedian & DANCER
C. MORRIS
In addition our 3-part Cinema Drama full of Sensation and PATHOS
STRAKOFF The Adventurer.
Also Keystone Comedy.
Opening Tuesday 20th
TOM MELBOURNE'S
COMEDY AND REVUE Co.
Including
ALBERT MORROW
In sleights of hand
NOVELTIES & SURPRISES.
full particulars see to-morrow's "Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
FRIDAY 16TH
"KICK IN"
"KICK IN"
SATURDAY 17TH.
The Company's Great Success
"ROMANCE"
HALF PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO. AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
Son of the world-famous author
IN
"CRIME and PUNISHMENT"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts.
DERWENT HALL CAINE AS "RODION"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES
Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.
EMPIRE
For the Pick of the Pictures.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best known and best dressed woman in America
IN
"PATRIA"
A great Patriotic Film
Intensely sensational and superbly acted'

DUTY OR LOVE	SERAJEVO TRAVEL.	PATHE GAZETTE	LUKE LEANS
Drama Cold	Cold.	Latest	to Literary Comic.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5 p.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

The day of departure and sweet farewell!
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
after having won innumerable hearts in Bombay leaves for good this evening.
Positively her very last appearance in four shows to-day
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
To-morrow starts the intensely powerful drama of love and political intrigues.
"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY."
Look out for the announcement to-morrow.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
To-night. To-night.
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
An Ambrosio Masterpiece
"LA GORGONA"
OR THE
VIRGIN OF THE LAMP.
5,000 Feet. by 4 Reels.
SEM BENELLI
A GREAT HISTORICAL FILM
A GORGEOUS CLASSIC SPECTACLE
UNIQUE ITALIAN SETTINGS
GLORIOUS PAGEANTRY
AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.
Also showing
screaming two-reel KEYSTONE Comedy
featuring
SYD. CHAPLIN (Charlie's Bro.)
Thrice nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

"OUR DAY"
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.

For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.

Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.

A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.

BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

SIGHT RESTORED
An Infallible Remedy of Nature for all sorts of Eye-diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure; absolutely safe; highest testimony. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P.O. (Bengal).
Please mention this paper when writing to us

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian		--
" " Imports		--
Mid. Americans spot trading value	21.95	Unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.95	Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 27.10—10; Mar. 26.61—4; May 26.35—1; Jan. 26.30—17; March 25.75—5	
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices	
January	21.92+3	
March	21.97+14	
May	21.97+4	
Old Contracts.		
Months.	To-day's prices	
Nov.	20.23	Unchanged.
Nov.-Dec.	19.85	
Dec.-Jan.	19.70	
Jan.-Feb.	19.60	
Feb.-Mar.	19.51	
March-April	19.42	
April-May.	19.34	
May-June	19.26	
June-July	19.18	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

New Contracts.

Months.	Closing prices.	
January	21.89—6	
February	21.88—6	
March	21.86—5	
April	21.87—6	
May	21.87—6	
Old Contracts.		
Months.	To-day's prices	
November	20.25	Unchanged.
Nov.-Dec.	19.85	
Dec.-Jan.	19.70	
Jan.-Feb.	19.61	
Feb.-Mar.	19.51	
Mar.-Apl.	19.42	
Apl.-May	19.34	
May-June	19.26	
June-July	19.18	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices	
January	30.65	Unchgd.
March	30.25	
May	30.15	
Old Contracts.		
Months	To-day's prices	
Nov.	24.25	Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14th.

Mid. Bengal Good	17.05	Unchanged.
" Fully Good	17.30	
" Fine	17.65	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.55	
" " Fully Good	18.80	
" " Fine	19.05	
" Broach Good	20.19	
" Fully Good	20.37	
" Fine	20.55	
" Scinde Good	17.05	
" Fully Good	17.30	
" Fine	17.55	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000	
Futures at New York Jan.	27.16—7	
" " Mar	26.62—2	
" May	26.35—2	
Spot Cotton at New York	29.50+5	
" at New Orleans	27.82 Unchgd	
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.32—10	
" " Mar.	25.71—7	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 13th

Bar Silver Spot	43 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. on London at Paris — Francs —	27.39

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

A considerable business was done for the "Mohrut," speculators being buyers, whilst there were sellers on profit taking and some Japanese Export houses also sold. Good Broach April touched Rs. 485, and last night the rate was Rs. 475, Exchange terms. The Association rate was the same, as exchange, or Rs. 1 lower. Commission houses sold. This morning the nominal quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 475. The ready market is closed to-day it being a holiday, but the Marwari bazaar will be open for business in forward. Banks and offices are closed.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 13th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£94

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 13th.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Paid	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid	2/7

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA) LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 15th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6	2	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	9	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5	13	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	6
Anchor Tins per pair	6	5	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	7	4	0
Anchor Cases per case	7	6	0
Shell Cases per case	8	3	0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MR. MONTAGU RECEIVES FOUR DEPUTATIONS.

PUNJAB MOSLEMS' DEMAND FOR POPULAR CONTROL.

DELHI DEPUTATION ASK FOR A GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State received this morning at the Viceregal Lodge the first series of deputations from public bodies. There were also present Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Sir William Vincent, Mr. B. N. Basu and Mr. W. M. Seton.

Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S., officer on special duty, introduced the Secretaries of each Association who read addresses. There were altogether four deputations received this morning.

DELHI INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first one consisted of ten members of the Indian Association, Delhi Province, and Mr. Sheo Naraiyan, Secretary, in the course of the address welcomed Mr. Montagu to Delhi, and said:—

Although illiberal enactments like the Press Act, the Arms Act and the Defence of India Act calculated to curtail the freedom of speech and person, no less than to dwarf national character, still remained in force, and formed serious impediments in the way of self-realisation, yet the people had been encouraged to associate the vision of self-governing India with the illustrious name of the Prime Minister and Mr. Montagu. They appreciated the unequivocal declaration by the Secretary of State of the goal, for which it was the aim of the British administration to prepare this country.

MAKE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

They would never be any nearer the appointed destination, unless the Government of the country was made adequately representative and directly responsible to the people. They fully endorsed and supported the scheme of reforms adopted by the National Congress, the Indian Moslem League, besides which they submitted the following for consideration of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—

(1) Province of Delhi be reconstructed on the principle of common language and social life so as to comprise area covered by Rohilkhand, Agra, Meerut and Amballa divisions. (2) That the province so constructed should have a Governor-in-Council according to the recommendation of the Congress-League reform scheme. (3) It should have a final court of appeal, a university, and should in every respect be a self-contained province. (4) That until the reconstruction of the province is under consideration, Delhi should have the right of representation both in the Imperial and Punjab Legislative Councils. Referring to local matters, the Secretary asked for fifty elected members of the Delhi Municipal Committee with the right to elect their president from amongst themselves, also of appointing municipal officers.

His Excellency the Viceroy thanked the members of the deputation on behalf of the Secretary of State and himself, and said the contents of the address would receive their careful consideration. Members of the deputation were introduced to his Excellency and Secretary of State with whom they shook hands after which the deputation withdrew.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The second deputation, which was received to-day by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, was from members of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League and consisted of twenty representatives. Mr. Sloan introduced the Hon. Mian Fazal Hussain, Secretary to the League, who expressed gratitude to the Imperial Cabinet for accepting the Viceroy's invitation to the Secretary of State to visit this country with a view to examine conditions on the spot and to learn first-hand the aspirations and hopes that were filling the mind of United India

LACK OF POPULAR CONTROL

After referring to the war and giving expression to India's loyalty he said, "It would have been a matter of surprise if India had not asked for radical transformation of her own policy on the lines of and in accordance with the great principles for which Great Britain was pouring forth her blood and treasure." Continuing Mr. Fazal Hussain said, "As it is, the administration of this country rests in the hands of a close-knit and highly centralised bureaucracy, which, whatever its responsibility to the Government at Home, is certainly not responsible to the people of the country. Popular control is absolutely lacking and the sons of the soil are powerless to make the influence felt in the various councils that exist. The Morley-Minto reforms, in respect of which it was claimed by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons that they were not going to be automatons the wires of which would be pulled by the official hierarchy have belied the expectations of their authors and proved largely illusory. As regards the Viceroy's Executive Council the Indian element introduced is too weak to materially influence the deliberations of the Council and as regards the Legislative Councils, their powers are in the first place of too limited a character to affect the course of administration, and in the second the large powers of nomination reserved to local Governments have made short work of that non-official majority which according to Lord Morley was such an attractive feature of the scheme.

IMPOTENCE OF INDIAN OPINION.

It is, therefore, submitted that the constitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils should be so materially altered as to give to the accredited spokesmen of the people a real and effective representation. The principle of popular control and responsibility to elected legislatures which underlies all civilised polities should without further delay be introduced into the Government of this country. This alone can soften that notion of subjection which constantly haunts and presses upon the Indian mind and makes him feel that he is not a citizen with equal rights and privileges of the great British commonwealth He pressed for special representation of Mussalmans in the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils and said, "Muslims should invariably have separate electorates. This principle should be given wider scope in Municipalities and District Boards. It must also be made a condition that at least half of the Indian members of various Executive Councils should be Mahomedans."

Mr. Fazul Hussain also submitted a memorandum containing a detailed scheme of reforms.

His Excellency the Viceroy thanked the deputation and assured the members their address would receive careful consideration. Members were introduced to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State after which the deputation withdrew.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Hon. Mr. Mian Muhmmad Shafi read the third address on behalf of the Punjab Muslim League, in course of which he said:—Sir, the memorable announcement of policy made by yourself in the House of Commons on the 20th August last, that self-government within the Empire was the ultimate ideal of his Majesty's Government for this country, has sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of India. For that epochmaking announcement all sincere well wishers and advocates of India's progress are indeed deeply grateful. The Muslim community, in common with the rest of their countrymen, sincerely welcome that declaration. In view of the complicated political conditions obtaining in this country, and at the present stage of our country's development however, it is impossible for the Muslim community to commit themselves to any particular form of self-government or Home Rule on colonial lines as the ultimate constitutional goal for India.

A GREAT FEDERATION.

It is our sincere conviction that no cut and dry scheme of self-government found successful in other parts of the Empire under political conditions vastly different from those obtaining in this country can be safely grafted into our system of Government. Speaking generally, however, we are inclined to agree with what you said in the House of Commons on the 12th July last, that the creation of self-governing provinces, organised and co-ordinated not as one great Home Rule country but as a series of self-governing provinces and principalities federated by one central government, should be the ultimate goal in India. The scheme of reforms, which on behalf of our community we venture to present to you to-day has been prepared as a result of careful and anxious consideration of the existing political conditions, and of the lines on which in our humble judgment future constitutional and administrative development ought to proceed.

THREE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

In the preparation of this scheme, we have borne three cardinal principles in mind, firstly to avoid any change which may be calculated even in the slightest degree to impair the permanence and stability of the British rule in India, secondly to put forward a scheme of reforms which constitutes the next natural development to the Minto-Morley reforms which is consistent with the stage of progress which India has already reached and is calculated to satisfy legitimate aspirations of the Indian peoples, and thirdly to safeguard the separate communal interests of 70 millions of his Imperial Majesty's loyal Mussalman subjects in this country.

After his Excellency had thanked the deputation, the members were presented to him and to the Secretary of State, and the deputation withdrew.

PUNJAB MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The next deputation was from the members of the Punjab Muslim Association which represented mostly landowning classes and military races of the provinces. Malik Mahamad Amin Khan, Secretary read the address, in the course of which he said that the Punjab Muslim Association was not so articulate as some other communities, and their interests deserved to be jealously watched and protected by the Government.

A REAL STAKE.

He pressed the claims of the Muslim Zemindars of the Punjab, who had a real stake in the country. They had provided soldiers to the army and fought the battles of the Empire. He said that in any scheme of readjustment, revision of taxation so as to lighten to some extent the burden of the agriculturist, and to make up the deficit by proportionate taxation of certain portions of other communities hitherto left out of account, would be desirable. On behalf of the Association the Secretary submitted a memorandum containing an elaborate scheme of reform in India. The Viceroy thanked the members of the deputation with whom both he and the Secretary of State shook hands.

THE AHMADIYYAH COMMUNITY.

A deputation of the representatives of the Ahmadiyyah community was received by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State late in the afternoon. The Secretary after stating the need for reforms in India said that the distinctive treatment accorded to Europeans was the cause of present discontent and claimed absolute equality between Europeans and Indians and that any change which proposed, to take the final decision from teh British element and to transfer it to Indian hands would be detrimental to the interests of minorities, and that no change should be introduced by which the majority of posts in higher departments of administration should be entrusted to Indians. In conclusion the Secretary said that India was in need of two kinds of reforms (1) reforms demanded by the condition of the country as a whole and (2) reforms demanded by the majority of the educated classes and both kinds of reforms are really necessary and their introduction is demanded by justice. But in finally deciding what these reforms should be three things must be taken into consideration. (1) no reform tending to weaken the government should be introduced, (2) nor to prejudice the interests of the minorities be sanctioned, but (3) no reform demanded by and calculated to satisfy the legitimate demands of the different classes of the country should be refused.

MR. MONTAGU CONFINES HIMSELF TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

OTHER REPRESENTATIONS NOT WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Home Department:—

As already notified, it will be essential for the Secretary of State, during his necessarily brief visit to India, to concentrate his attention upon matters connected with constitutional reform. Since his arrival, however, he has received a number of communications on other subjects, and it is, therefore, again notified for public information that he will not while in India be able to take such communications into consideration.

AN INTERNED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

RELEASED ON TENDERING APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Nov. 14.

The charge against A. K. Bannerjee, correspondent of the "A. B. Patrika." and the "Bengalee" of circulating false reports regarding the Shahabad disturbances, was withdrawn to-day upon the accused making an unqualified apology admitting the falsity of his statements and undertaking not to send further press messages and to leave Behar. The accused was thereupon discharged.

THE BOMBAY INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The second annual meeting of the Bombay Provincial Conference of Indian Christians was held in the Bowen Memorial Hall on Tuesday, the 13th instant. There were two sessions. The attendance though not large was representative. Delegates from the Bombay and one of the Poona Indian Christian Associations were present and also visitors from Miraj and Ahmednagar Associations.

The provisional constitutional rules were adopted and the office-bearers elected.

One of the subjects discussed was—"The grave injustice to Indian Christians on Field Service in Mesopotamia."

During the evening session Mr. V. H. Gonehalle delivered an address on "A scheme for improving the economic condition of Indian Christians in the Bombay Presidency."

INTERNED MOSLEM LEADERS.

RESOLUTION OF ALL-INDIA LEAGUE.

FOR CAMPAIGN OF CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

IN RESPONSE TO UNIVERSAL WISHES OF COMMUNITY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nob. 15.

An important General Meeting of the All-India Moslem League was held to-day at Rifahiam. The Hon. Mr. Syud Nabiulla, ex-President of the League presided. The following is the text of the first resolution which was carried unanimously in being proposed by Nawab Zulqadar Jung (Lucknow), seconded Mr. Syud Hossain (Bombay), and supported by Hazikul Mulk Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan (Delhi) and the Hon. Nawab Sarfaraz Husain Khan (Patna).

"That this meeting of the All-India Muslim League deplores the fact that in spite of the expression of the overwhelming sentiment of the community as indicated in the unanimous election of Mr. Mohamed Ali to the presidentship of the next session of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Calcutta in December next both he and his brother Mr. Shaukat Ali have remained unreleased; the All-India Muslim League cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the Government that the course followed by them is having profoundly depressing and disquieting effect upon the community at large. The League feels it its duty to point out that if it were not for the special appeal of his Excellency the Viceroy for co-operation in making the mission of the Secretary of State a success the prevailing sense of the community would undoubtedly have restrained Mussalmans from any participation at this juncture. In the representation to the Secretary of State, the League further puts on record its unswerving conviction that the view expressed by Mr. Mohamed Ali in his draft undertaking faithfully reflects the attitude of the Mahomedan community of India, his offence, if it is an offence, being that by speaking but the unvarnished truth he has rendered a public service alike to the Government and his own people; further that in the considered opinion of the League the view expressed by Mr. Mohamed Ali and also the passive sympathies of the Mussalmans in general with their co-religionists all over the world based on purely religious grounds is not in the least degree inconsistent with the fullest measure of sincere and reasoned loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor. Lastly the League desires to convey to the Government its profound disbelief in the charges and allegations which have been officially made against Mr. Mohamed Ali without any attempt at substantiation and so long as the public it not fully put in possession of the sources and the character of the information upon which the Government based their policy, it will continue to regard such action as devoid of any justification; further that the League do resolve in response to the universal wishes of the Mussulmans of India to initiate a campaign of constitutional agitation to ventilate this matter both in this country and in Great Britain with a view to secure the release of the two brothers."

200 NON-OFFICIAL INTERPELLATIONS.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council upwards of 200 non-official interpellations are to be answered by the Government, and between thirty and forty resolutions on matters of public interest are to be considered. Legislative business will be the introduction of the Village Courts Bill, which will probably be referred to a select committee, and hon. Mr. A. Krishna Rao will probably move for leave to introduce his bill to amend the Medical Registration Act. The meeting is expected to continue for at least four days.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The disturbance off Nellore yesterday has moved slightly northwards and has given some heavy rain in coast districts. Rainfall has been general south-east of Bengal and local in Mysore and Madras. A few falls occurred in Burma. The chief amounts are, Akyab two inches; Narayangunj one; Cox's Bazar three; False Point two; Cuddalore three; Cudappa one; Bellary one and a half; Masulipatam seven; Waltair two. The temperature was considerably lower than usual, in North-west India.

Forecast:—No important change.

The Calcutta Port Police are now going to be equipped with two up to date motor launches for patrolling the Hooghly. Both launches are being built locally of which one has just been competed and the other will be ready in few days.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEMS IN CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

A large public meeting of Mussalmans representing the different provinces and places met yesterday at the Kaiserbag, Lucknow on the invitation of the Raja of Mahmudabad and the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan to discuss important questions affecting the welfare and interests of the community. The Chair taken by Nawab Mohamed Ishaque Khan, the veteran Secretary of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

An exhaustive discussion on the merits of the Congress-League scheme, with special reference to adequate safeguards, protection of Moslem interests, coming constitutional changes and recent misconceptions respecting the sufficiency of the Congress League proposals, lasting several hours, resulted in a resolution being passed by an overwhelming majority, with only ten dissentients, adhering to the Congress League Scheme.

Incidentally the attempts lately made in certain quarters to create dissension among Mussalmans by discrediting the Congress League Scheme as affording inadequate protection to Mahomedan interests, were completely shattered. The Hon. Syed Raza Ali made a striking and powerful speech, exposing the misrepresentations and the scope and character of the scheme from the Moslem standpoint.

The opposition to the resolution was led strenuously, but unavailingly, by Shaikh Abdulla, Vakil, Aligarh. The meeting decided upon an All-India Moslem deputation to Mr. Montagu, respecting the exclusively communal interests, including Mahomedan leaders from all parts of the country.

Respecting the Arrah disturbances, the resolution affirmed the deep grief of the community, also amazement that the Government remained seemingly ignorant of the trend of events, which made the extensive and protracted disturbance of peace possible. The resolution asked for the appointment of a commission of enquiry, the riots being characterised as less a cow-killing disturbance than an organised anti-Islamic instigation.

The whole proceedings of the meeting will be submitted to the All-India Moslem League for consideration.

An enthusiastic and unanimous resolution was also passed, asking for the immediate release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, reflecting the universal feeling of the community.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

In response to the invitations issued by the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad and the Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan, leading and representative Musulmans from all parts of India gathered together in a meeting held at the Kaiserbag, Lucknow. The chief topics of discussion were the joint scheme of reforms adopted by the All-India Moslem League and the Indian National Congress and the Arrah riots.

There were about two hundred persons present and Nawab Ishaque Khan, Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, presided.

The resolution of adherence to the joint scheme, moved by Mr. Yakub, Chairman of the Moradabad Municipal Board naturally involved a complete and thorough examination of the provisions of the scheme both by its supporters and opponents. The opposition was led by Mr. Abdullah, Vakil of Aligarh. The discussion lasted for more than seven hours and the resolution was eventually carried by an overwhelming majority, with only ten dissentient votes.

An All-India deputation of Musalmans was formed to wait on the Secretary of State for India. A large number of subjects were resolved to be included in the address to be presented by the deputation, the notable amongst them being the share of Musalmans in the Executive Councils, in the Public Services, in the Local Bodies and in Government universities.

As regards the Arrah riots, resolutions were passed, moved by the Hon. Syed Riza Ali, who had paid a personal visit to the scene of the occurrence.

It was resolved to forward the result of this meeting to the All-India Moslem League for its consideration.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

SUPPORT FROM UTARSANDA PUBLIC.

A Home Rule League meeting was held in Utarsanda near Nadiad on the 13th instant when Mr. Chandrashanker Narbada shanker Pandya delivered a lecture on "Home Rule". There were nearly 2,000 people present. At the close of the meeting the president, Mr. Umedbhai Patil, proposed to send the following message to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, through the Viceroy:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Utarsanda welcomes to our country the Secretary of State and respectfully submits its firm conviction that the scheme of political reforms unanimously adopted by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League as a first step towards self-government is most essential for the advancement of the country and therefore, those reforms at least should be immediately granted to us and requests that he will soon take steps to satisfy this, aspiration of ours."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 29th of Dohurrum, 1336.
Parsi: 7th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 1st of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Board of City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m., Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Story of the Rosary."
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Her Husband's Wife" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties—6-30 p.m., Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SOPARIWALA.—Mr. Sohrabji Dinshawji Sopariwala, father of Limji Novrosji and Nusserwanji Sorabji Sopariwala, died Wednesday afternoon Funeral 8 a.m. this morning. Residence, Sopariwala's Bungalow, Dadar Road.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rgt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 15.

1155 Miniature Range. The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursday 15th, Tuesday, 20th, Tuesday 27th, and Friday 30th November, 1917, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for the firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1156 Clothing. The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m., daily except Sundays until further notice.

1157 Cycle Orderly. N. C. O's: and Men desirous of acting as despatch riders and cycle orderlies are requested to apply to the Adjutant in person from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Only those in possession of Cycles need apply. Motor cycles preferred.

1158 Extract. The following extract from Brigade-Orders dated 12th November, 1917, is re-published for information:—

"INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE. 1211 Divisional order 1820 of 1917, is re-published for information:—

The annual Camp of Exercise of the Poona Rifles (I.D.F.) will be at Shelarvadi from 16th to 23rd December, 1917, and, under the provisions of Indian Defence Force Rules, para. 23 (c), the Officers, Warrant officers, N. C. O's. and men of that Corps who are liable to such training are called out for general military service for training in camp between the dates above mentioned."

1159 Leave, PART II.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 195 Pte. E. Shalom A Coy. from 12-11-17, to 17-11-17.
No. 537 Pte. A. Templeman A Coy 12-11-17, Uto 17-11-17.
No. 770 Pte. C. A. Kincaid B Coy. 17-11-17, to 16-2-12.
No. 119 L/C W. J. Dennis A Coy. from 10-11-17, to 20-11-17.
No. 119 Lt: E. M. Duggan A Coy from 10-11-17, to 15-11-17.
No. 395 Pte. F. C. Ichaporia (Sholapur Dett) from 11-11-17 to 14-12-17.
No. 696 Pte. J. P. Sarkari (Jalgaon Dett.) from 22-11-17, to 7-12-17.
No. 529 Pte. W. Fitz Gibbon A Coy from 14-11-17, to 8-12-17.
No. 18 Pte. A. P. Brewin A Coy. from 12-11-17, to 26-11-17.
No. 203 Pte. D. Thomas B Coy. from 12-11-17, to 18-11-17.

(Medical Certificate).

(Sd) A. R. KEARSEY,
Captain,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.
(Indian Defence Force.

DAIWADNYA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A public meeting, under the presidentship of Prof. V. N. Hate will be held to-day at 4 p.m., at Mr. V. M. Chhapwalle's House, Dadyshet Agyari Lane, for organizing a Daiwadnya Volunteer Corps. All Daiwadnya ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. N. D. Kavi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday. All are cordially invited to be present.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE,

The working committee of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference has unanimously elected the Hon. Mr Gokaldas K. Parakh as president of the forthcoming session of the conference to be held in the Hall of the St. Xavier's College on Saturday and Sunday, the 17th and 18th inst.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Ascalon and Beyond	4
Village Punchayets	4
Ascalon	4
NOTES OF THE DAY	4
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	5 & 6
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Government Gazette	3
Industrial Commission	6
Cricket in Bombay	3
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	3
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mr. Montagu receives four Deputations	6
India's Water Power	3
Casualty Lists	7
COMMERCIAL	2
THE WEATHER	8

NOTICE TO READERS,

The Editor can only receive callers between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. and on no account outside those hours.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 16, 1917.

ASCALON AND BEYOND.

As with Mesopotamia so with regard to Palestine, opinion is divided relating to the point at which the British advance should call a halt. The indecision and divided counsels which resulted in the disaster of Kut, and the lack of organisation and central control which precipitated preventable calamities are too fresh in our minds, exposed as they have been by a merciless analysis in the Mesopotamian Commission, to call for more than passing animadversion. It is a sign of changing times to look steadily and look as a whole at the entire war theatre. Mr. Lloyd George with characteristic ardour has thought fit to give expression to what was at the back of most individuals' minds regarding the lamentable want of apparent unity in the controlling agencies representing the Allies. The Premier's momentous pronouncement marks the opening of a refreshing era of publicity and candour in the conduct of the worldwide conflict and it may not be inopportune therefore to examine another phase of the problem which may not find favour in quarters whose horizon is limited by concerns of the present, irrespective of the enormous probabilities with which the future is pregnant. How often we have been within an ace of brilliant victories which have been lost because of indecision has been brought home to us more than once by the exposure by Mr. Winston Churchill. It is revealing no military secret to assert that the Turkish High Command admitted that a little more dash and the Dardanelles would have been successfully forced. War is not a game in which every move can be directed with mathematical precision and the consequence of every step can be calculated with the accuracy of the laws of gravity. Some element of chance must enter into the most careful strategical plans and if the most perfect military machine could have been relied upon the Kaiser would have had his breakfast in Paris at the scheduled time prepared by the army of organisers who began to plan this war some thirty years ago. After all, personal initiative, push, valour and a willingness to sacrifice a little so that much may be secured cannot be altogether eliminated from the purview of warlike deliberations.

The possession of Baghdad may not be commercially a brilliant achievement to-day, but the moral effect of the British stroke, unaided as it has been by the expected help from Russia still remains incalculable. Cold computations based on mere material gains in strict relation to the requirements of the day must yield to the imperative wider general outlook on the war policy as a whole, and we have no hesitation in agreeing with those who believe that a further penetration into enemy territory will be productive of nothing but good for the Allies. The British are slow to move and their method of blundering through has become proverbial but once organised they do not often lapse into chaos and we have no moral right to anticipate that the feebleness, the vacillation, the divided counsels, the improvidence of Mesopotamia will reappear on the plains of Palestine. General Allenby has been moving we have no doubt with an adequate force and with an Intelligence Department fully in touch with the movements of the enemy. We have no reason to indulge in gloomy forebodings of repetitions of such surprises in this quarter of the war-theatre as that which which culminated in the surrender of General Townsend. There is no reason why, from the standpoint of the moral effect which is bound to be produced, our forces should not push on and dispossess the Turks of Jerusalem. If the soldiers opposed to us in Palestine fight with the traditional valour of their arms, the populace have the assurance that the British victors will act like chivalrous conquerors and as in the case of Baghdad the citizens of Jerusalem cannot but believe that, not only will their shrines and sanctuaries be immune from violation but that the advent of the British would be a present deliverance for all, Jew or Gentile, Moslem or heathen. Not only did the people in Iraq confidently built upon the humane treatment expected at the hands of the British forces; they took a certain advantage of the known code of British and Indian troops of which we shall hear fully only after the termination of the War. Unless we are greatly mistaken our forces are within thirty miles of Jerusalem and the possession of that most ancient of cities will place in our hands a twofold appliance to meet the machinations of the Central Powers, conceived with diabolical ingenuity and executed with fiendish relentlessness. It is still believed among some in the bazaars of Peshawar, not to speak of inland Indian towns and elsewhere, that the Emperor of Germany has embraced Islam and that he is the true protector of the faith. The possession of Jerusalem will afford a central base for the dissemination of truth to contradict with efficiency what is a gross defamation of Islam. But the one subtle factor of the German campaign, hardly less potent than the laxity of Allied co-operation, to which Mr. Lloyd George gave utterance, is the propaganda of peace mingled with a vast amount of war literature of the most mendacious character maintained by the Central Powers. The efforts of the British and their Allies to demolish the untruths it must be admitted, have been up to now sporadic and spasmodic and inadequate. A central bureau established in Jerusalem for the propagation of truth regarding the war and its genesis and the aims of the Allies would contribute to the acquisition of that auxiliary moral force which is unfortunately tortuously diverted by the Teutons, whose learned professors, unfit for military duty, have been focussing their energies on the invention and spread of untruths whose lethal efficacy is enhanced by the grain of truth they incorporate.

For these reasons we see in the fall of Ascalon so soon after the surrender of Gaza an augury of further progress in Palestine. The present condition of the little town is not very flourishing but it has a glorious past and its possession must heighten the military prestige of Britain and her Indian soldiers. How soon we would have been master of the situation in Palestine and Mesopotamia had the anticipated support of Russia been forthcoming it is useless to picture to ourselves. But if any good can be derived from this not wholly unexpected desertion it is that the idea of the achievements of Britain being only confined to assistance in money and munitions and that the fighting men have been supplied by her Allies, a malicious fiction invented to sow dessention among the Allies, will be shattered. This German calumny will die by the victorious march of the Britishers and the Indians into Jerusalem.

ASCALON.

Like most ancient cities in Palestine Ascalon our newest prize marks a spot where synagogues, churches and mosques have changed the names of selfsame buildings in rapid succession, In more peaceful hours nothing would be more instructive than to contemplate their past and pass in review the vicissitudes they have witnessed. We can only here rapidly survey the records transmitted to us by mediaeval travellers. And in this connection one feels a deep pleasure in being able to have all one's materials ready at hand in books which are almost exclusively English. It is doubtful whether any body of learned scholars and Palestine vereines have accomplished more than single English scholars like Guy Le Strange who has given us in unpretentious volumes the cream of research extending over years. The Khalif Abdal Malik in rebuilding Ascalon after its destruction by the Greeks rebuilt its principal mosque which was further restored by the Abbaside Al Mahdi in 772. It was not many years ago that the inscription set up by the Khalif was deciphered by the French scholar Clermont-Ganneau. Mukadassi visited it in about 985 when the city was strongly garrisoned He observes :—

"Fruit is here in plenty, especially that of the sycamore tree of which all are free to eat. The great mosque stands in the market of the clothes-merchants and is paved throughout with marble. The city is spacious, opulent, healthy, and well fortified. The silkworms of this place are renowned, its wares are excellent and life here is pleasant. Also, its markets are througed and its garrison alert. Only its harbour is unsafe, its waters brackish and the sand fly, called the Dalam, is most hurtful."

Par-parenthesis the sand fly, called the Dalam, is still an injurious pest of the coast country of Syria. In 1047 the Persian traveller Nasir Khusraw passed through Ascalon. He noted that both the bazaar and the mosque were fine and particularly remarked upon an arch

"which they told me was ancient and had been part of a mosque. The arch was built of such mighty stones that should any desire to throw it down he would spend much money before he could accomplish it."

"Without the town there are no gardens" says Idrisi in 1154 "and nought is there in the way of trees." In his days Ascalon held place of equality with fhe more famous Jaffa. In fhe pursuit of honest geographical and historical knowledge the Perso-Arab traveller was generally and most surprisingly above religious prejudices. Ali of Herat says of Ascalon :—"It is a fine and beautiful city and there is near here a Well of Abraham which they say he dug with his own hands but of fhe truth of this Allah knows best." According to Yakut the city in his time had attained to a prosperity which earned for it the surname of "Arus ash Sham or 'the Bride of Syria.' Coming down to the times of Abdul Fida, we notice that the observant traveller puts down the distance between it and Gaza at three leagues." It has no harbour" he continues. "Its inhabitants drink well water which is sweet and not brackish. It is 18 miles distant from Ramlah and he concludes, "At the present day it is in ruins and there are no inhabitants." Further downwards in the course of time Ascalon fell on still more evil days. Ibn Batutah in 1355 notes it as a

"total ruin though formerly a beautiful place. In this city there is a large mosque called the mosque of Omar of which nothing now remains but the walls: in it are many fine marble columns some standing and others fallen. To the south are the Wells of Abraham. You descend to them by broad steps leading to a chamber. On all four sides of this chamber are springs of water gushing out from stone conduits."

Finally we may notice two features which connect Ascalon with the English language and the Indian people. The English vegetable shallot derives its name originally from Ascalon where it grew plentifully. The young Moslem student studying his moral text book in India will be interested in the fact that the British and Indian towns now occupy the city of the birth of the great sage whose wise maxims are impressed upon him as the wisdom of Ibn Hajar al Askalani.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

The inquiries made by the Decentralisation Commission regarding the revival of Village Punchayets elicited a body of opinion which decidedly favoured the experiment, and the Commission unanimously reported "that a commencement must be made by giving certain limited powers to Punchayets in Villages wherein circumstances are most favourable, by means of homogeneity, natural intelligence or freedom from feuds." Eight years have passed since the recommendation was made. Judging from the positive measures or absence of them, for which local Governments are responsible, the aphorism that Royal Commissions are a safe means of deferring reform seems to be justified. The reorganisation of Village Punchayets was to be in areas, which were to be selected and the extension of the policy was to be effected in the light of its results. That no chance has been given to the experiment, is not a matter of dispute. The initial measure towards the fruition of the policy is the introduction of an enabling bill by which Local Governments could exercise their discretion concerning the localities where a delegation of powers, now concentrated elsewhere, should bear chances of success. So far, however, the history of attempts for the revival of these ancient and well-tried instruments of civic administration, has been mainly one of wrecked bills and official discouragement.

Curiously enough, the Village Punchayets form a topic upon which many reactionaries find themselves political bedfellows with acredited progressives. Though Lord Sydenham denounced the aspirations of India in the "Sunday Times" with brutal emphasis he ended by saying that the re-consolidation of the ancient Punchayets was a matter worth trying, though he never tried it himself. A fortnight later we have in India the political address of Mr. Jamnadas Dharamsey in Gujarat where he pleaded at length for precisely the same reform. It is no digression to inquire how a mind so brilliantly misconstituted as that of his Lordship could be at one with a demand usually associated with Indian reformers who are anathema to him. Lord Syderham obviously drew it across the trail as a red herring and in the belief, at once pathetic and mortifying to his sense of pontifical wisdom if he knew it, that a light tinkering with something somewhere could be imposed on the British public as a sufficient satisfaction of Indian political thought. What Indians want in regard to Village Punchayets is their reorganisation as a minor, though none the less vital, reform which does not by any means weaken the imperative demand for the overhauling of the other end of the constitution. As Sir Narayan Chandavarkar recently suggested, we have to develop from both ends of our political system. What, however, is it that has hindered the introduction of a suitable provision for the definite and gradual expansion of the village institutions? The fate of popular bills in Provincial Legislatures is well-known and the debate in Madras was almost a sight for the gods to see. Timidity, distrust, possibly benevolent jealousy for the devolution of authority and a hapless inappreciation of the forces that make for success, have all contributed to the failure of schemes.

Believing in the processes of decentralisation, long overdue, and knowing that the neglect of the village forces to that end constitutes an item of grave political waste, we invite attention to the new features that characterise the Bill which is about to be introduced in the Behar Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Adit Prasad Singh. The three aspects of administration which can be initially delegated to Village Councils are, of course, kept in prominence. They comprise the administration of Civil Justice, cognisance of Criminal offences and matters of Municipal interests, To the Local Government is reserved the option of finding suitable areas for experiment and it is further provided that the population should in no case exceed the maximum of 6,000. Two-thirds of the number of Punchayet judges come by election and to the Collector is given the stultifying authority to suspend or dismiss any. This is an error, since in any reasonable reform of local self-government all such authority most rest in the hands of a central Local Government Board for each province. The most striking feature however is the insistence that the jurisdiction of the village body shall be exclusive and final.It is explained that the provision of a jurisdiction co-extensive merely with the private option of litigants and offenders is fatal to success, and therefore the element of the compulsory acceptance of authority is introduced. This is a matter of enormous importance. A hostile critic can point to the legal anomaly of it. To take an illustration, "mischief" defined in section 425 of the Penal Code is punishable there with a maximum of three years' imprisonment. In the bill to be introduced it is made cognisable by the Village body whose proposed power of punishment does not exceed the nominal detention of a day or a fine of Rs. 10. This on the surface looks like an invasion of the authority and strength of the ordinary Criminal Courts and a mitigation in favour of the offender. This typical difficulty constant to the advocates of official authority is met and can be met only on one ground. The purpose of the administration is, in the last resort, the prevention of crime and in the detection of it for deterrent punishment when it exists. The only issue here to the far seeing mind is the question whether a Punchayet with local knowledge and with sympathetic vigilance for the good repute of its jurisdiction, can assist in the final purpose of the law. It can; and the history of its past services reveals a Punchayet to be a salutary minimiser of crimes. There is thus little room, it seems, for the prudery or pedantry of law. Mr. Singh, who is a careful student, is convinced of the necessity of exclusive jurisdiction. The jurisdiction, in civil matters of small value, will afford unexceptionable relief to the bulk of poor, Reform, in the matter of Village Punchayets, is long overdue and it would be well that officialdom should meet the situation with something more positive than a gallant *non possumus* or a killing demurrer.

CHIEF OF SANGLI ENTERTAINED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Chief of Sangli was entertained by the Sangli Bank to a pan supari party on the occasion of Divali. The bank took the opportunity to give a short report of the working of the Bank which showed that the interest realised on the capital during the year was thirteen and a half per cent. The chief who has greatly patronised the bank with a large amount of capital and important concessions was gratified to find that the bank supplied the longfelt want of capital to the mercantile community and increased the bulk of trade. He seemed satisfied with the working and the result. Shrimant Yuverajsaheb Srimati Taisaheb and Shrimant Bapusaheb were also present.

Notes of the Day.

"Comrades of the Great War."

The inauguration of the new movement aptly called "Comrades of the Great War" and intended to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and their dependents is a fresh indication of the grateful anxiety of the British people to do all they can to repay the debt which the Empire owes to the men who staked their all in the war. That nothing that can be done to see that these men and their dependents do not want at least the ordinary comforts of life should be left undone is, of course, obvious. Everyone will echo the hope expressed by General Smuts in a letter read at the inaugural meetinb at the Mansion House in London that "sister organisations will spring up throughout the Empire and will be affiliated into one great band of men who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by their valour and self-sacrifice, will foster these great ideals and be ever an example to the rising generation." While, of course, there is room for private endeavour of this kind it cannot be over-emphasised that the primary duty in this matter lies with the State and private effort, however spontaneous and magnificent, can only be of a supplemental character.

China and the U. S. and Japan.

The announcement was made the other day that the United States and Japan had come to an agreement regarding the open door in China. The agreement seems to have been arrived at without reference to the country whose interests were chiefly affected by it and it is not surprising that the Chinese Minister in Washington has lodged a formal protest with the American State Department against the agreement. Whatever the merits of the agreement, it is obvious that the failure to consult the wishes of the Chinese people themselves in regard to it must inevitably offend the dignity and self-respect of a nation which is conscious of its independence. That the protest should have been lodged is a measure of the determination of the Chinese people to maintain their independence jealously and there can be no doubt that President Wilson who has entered on this war to save democracy will respect this expression of the wishes of struggling democracy.

Official Waste of Stationery.

How economy is being practised in the use of stationery in Government Departments is brought home to us in various ways by official communications that we receive from time to time. Yesterday a business communication was received in this office from the personal clerk of the head of one of the Departments which occupied a most unconscionable amount of space, with its "I have the honour etc.," and other circumlocutory expressions, in stating what might have been written on half-a-sheet of note paper instead of a whole sheet of foolscap. It was enclosed in a large envelope of an expensive character with much printing to display its importance on back and front. Similar waste of good stationery is, of course, indulged in by personal clerks and minor officials in other departments as well as by high officials, and it is apparently no one's business to see that it is stopped.

The Health of the City.

Excepting an appreciable decline in plague, there was not much change to report in the conditions of Bombay's health in comparison with those of the previous week. The total number of deaths during the week was 570 or four less than previously, the mortality-rate standing at 30.26. Cholera registered four attacks and four deaths and small-pox two attacks and one death, while plague declined to 11 attacks and seven deaths, being seven attacks and ten deaths less than in the previous week. Four of the plague cases were, however, imported ones. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 20, other diseases of the respiratory system 176, tubercular diseases 15, diarrhoea 33, dysentery 17 and debility 55. There were 526 live births during the week, in addition to 35 still-births and eight premature births.

Official and Personal.

It is officially announced that Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, has definitely decided to leave Ceylon as soon as his health will permit. He was medically advised to leave last September.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, I.M.S., is extended by one month.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., has been to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Holkar of Indore has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the funds of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi.

GRAND EXHIBITION FANCY FAIR.

VISIT TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE AND BAGDAD STREET.

One of the greatest attractions at the Fancy Fair will be Indian Village and Bagdad Street. There one finds wares with their vendors and craftsmen busily engaged in their craft. There are Hala pottery, printed saries, embroideries, ivory, potter's wheel, etc., and a village well with women talking and drawing water with lotas on their heads. Close by is the brassware stall laden with all kinds of brassware, useful and ornamental. Above the brassware stall is the fortune-teller from Benares. His quaint room is filled with ancient furniture, in one corner, as befits a true believer, is exposed the Koran. Consult him about the future; he will tell too of the past.

There are antiquities, brilliant jewellery and silverware. Through a very characteristic gateway one enters into the Dilkush Theatre where can be heard the best musicians from the courts of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jaipur. There every evening will be seen the wonderful feats of Miss Tarabai and her troupe.

In a corner of the Bagdad Street is the Purdah Ladies' House where they can see all, yet not be seen. The greatest attraction of the Bagdad Street is the stall on which is exhibited all sorts of most beautiful wares sent for from Bagdad by her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Looking at them one fancies oneself "in the golden prime of good Haroun Alraschid." Before quitting the street seek the jewellery and pearl threaders' stall. The dexterity of the pearl threaders is marvellous.

Basket makers are engaged in their trade and work busily. Carpet weavers are at their work, and beautiful carpets are on view for sale. In a corner is a ghani for preparing mortar without which no Indian village is complete. On the right is an interesting scene, bead workers who are girls trained by the All Saints Community of Sisters. One poor girl is blind; but she threads her beads merrily aided by her sister who can see.

Two most interesting stalls are held by disabled soldiers from Braganza Hall. They are making and selling artificial flowers, etc., and are a triumphant proof of the success of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's most excellent scheme.

In the village under a tree is a flower-seller making and arranging sweet-smelling wreaths. Near by is the village blacksmith's, whence comes the cheerful sound of hammer and anvil. In a quaint fountain swim gold fish. Under the shade of a hibiscus tree covered with crimson flowers reposes the god Shiva, the bright, the happy one, giver of all good gifts.

The "open Sesame" to all these charms and wonders is a medal of Ganesh the Wise, the god of good luck and financial success. For the sum of Rs. 2 one purchases a mascot, Ganesh the Luck Bringer, which also admits one to the delights of the Indian Village and Bagdad Street. No bad bargain, truly. The medal is on sale at the following addresses:—

Mrs. Ashton Street, Nepean Sea Road.

Messrs. Rose and Co., Thompson and Taylor, Mongini, Cornaglia, and Poohamul Brothers, Apollo Bunder.

TRAVEL TO UNITED KINGDOM.

PASSPORTS FOR LADIES.

A Press note issued by the Bombay Government notifies for general information that, before any application from a lady for permission to travel to the United Kingdom for reasons of health will be considered by Government, it is necessary for the lady in question to produce a certificate signed by either—(i) a Medical Board at Bombay, Karachi or Aden; or (ii) a Board of Military Medical Officers, whose certificate must be countersigned by an Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The following authorities have been empowered to convene Medical Boards, and applications for the appointment of such Boards must be made to them:—1. For the whole Presidency, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. 2. For the Presidency town of Bombay, the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. For Sind, the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Karachi Brigade. 4. For Aden, the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aden Brigade.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

MIXED RECEPTION BY PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The Civil and Military Gazette London correspondent cables:—

London, November 14.—The Press gives a mixed reception to the arrangement for ensuring unity of action in war. The "Times" considers the substitution of a permanent council for spasmodic conferences as a sound step, but foresees hopeless grief unless the duties of military committees are defined. Some papers condemn the arrangement as amounting to placing strategy in the hands of politicians.

LEGISLATION AGAINST JUVENILE SMOKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on Tuesday next, the Hon. Dr. A. Suhrawardy will move the Bengal Juvenile Smoking Bill. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of the Bill is to discourage cigarette-smoking amongst juveniles. The evil effects of smoking on the health of the young are well known. According to medical experts cigarette-smoking is responsible for many diseases. Legislation against juvenile smoking has been undertaken in many American States, British Colonies and in some Indian States and in the United Kingdom. There is a similar Bill before the Punjab Legislative Council.

The following are the important provisions:—No person shall sell or give to a person apparently under age of 21 years cigarettes, bidis, cigars, pipes or cigarette papers, whether for his own use or not. If any person contravenes the provisions, he shall be liable, on summary conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. It shall be the duty of a police officer, a member of the preventive service, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a teacher of an educational institution, to seize any cigarettes, bidis, cigars, pipes or cigarette papers in the possession of any person apparently under the age of 21 years, whom he finds smoking in any street or public place and any article so seized shall be disposed of in such manner as the immediate superior of the person seizing it may direct.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A gathering of the students of the night classes conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay was held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum on Wednesday when Mr. D. G. Padhye presided. The programme began with welcome songs and was followed by dialogues in Marathi, Gujarati and in English. When the dialogues were over Mr. P. G. Naik the Inspector of the Social Service League's night schools gave a short account of the night schools conducted by the League. He stated that the League at present is maintaining 15 night schools in different localities of the city, 4 night schools at Tardeo and Chikhalwadi, 4 at Parel, 2 at Byculla, 3 at Dongri and 2 at Mandvi. In all these night schools there are in all 450 students and the daily average attendance is more than 350. Working class boys aged from 10 to 35 take advantage of these schools.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni then made an appeal to the employers of labour to reduce the hours of work, especially of the juvenile workers in order that they should have an opportunity of taking advantage of the night classes. He also stated that the League proposes to start an English night high school on the Parel side and he expressed the hope that the Municipality would allow the use of its school buildings. The President in his remarks said that it was very creditable to the students present that they should have the wish of taking advantage of the night classes after doing their full day's work.

After the distribution of prizes sweets were given to the students.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

STATEMENT ON O. AND R. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

With reference to the action of certain of the Fyzabad District staff of the O. and R. Railway, Mr. Holmes, the Agent, communicates the following statement to the press:—"A few malcontents who have been getting at the staff, distributed a printed set of preposterous demands to the Traffic Manager. Before even these documents had all come in or could possibly be attended to by the authority who alone could dispose of them, an attempt was made to organise a general strike, which, with but very few exceptions, failed, as the staff generally recognised and admitted the foolishness of such an action and the absurdity of the demands and requested that no further notice should be taken of them. I regret that on the 12th and 13th the train service was disorganised to the great inconvenience of the travelling public, but normal conditions have now been resumed."

RUSSIANS SHOOT FRATERNISING HUNS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The Civil and Military Gazette London correspondent cables:—

London, November 14.—A Roumanian communiqué says that the Russians in the Trotus region fired on enemy groups, which were leaving the trenches with the intention of fraternising.

A German General, writing to the "Berliner Tageblatt" from Flanders says:—"While success in Italy evokes a joyful echo, in Flanders everyone here is convinced that a most serious decision in the war will be reached against Great Britain."

AERIAL POST SERVICE PROPOSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The Civil and Military Gazette London correspondent cables:—

London, November 14.—The Postmaster-General intends immediately, if the military position admits, to institute aerial posts to the principal European capitals.

PIR MOWLANA FAIR AT BANDRA.

This fair has now become an annual fixture and is held to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the late Pir Mowlana Mahomad Sultansahib Sufinisa Bandi. The Pir had his abode for many years near Bandra Slaughterhouse Musjid and large numbers of people of all classes and creeds resorted to him for advice and assistance which were freely given without bigotry or sectarian jealousy. He died on the 27th January, 1910, it is said at the age of 120 years. His most beloved disciple was the late Sheikh Enoos Sheikh Oosman Shindole whom the Pir had appointed his moojawar and who was given full powers to conduct the *langarkhana* and entrusted with all the monies and valuable offerings received by the Pir. The Pir's funeral was very imposing, thousands of people having attended it. After the death of the Pir one Suleman Haji Oosman and Jusab Jan Mahomed, both his disciples, filed a suit in the District Court of Thana against Sheikh Esmail Sheik Oosman Shindole and another brother and sisters of the deceased moojawar, *inter alia* for a declaration that all the property moveable and immoveable received during the life-time of the Pir and afterwards, as dedicated to the Durga and belonging to the Durga and that defendants should be ordered to render all accounts. The suit was dismissed with costs by the District Judge. Subsequently an appeal was admitted in the High Court of Bombay. Notice was ordered to issue by the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah on the 19th day of September, 1913. The decree of the District Judge was confirmed by the High Court in appeal.

The recent fair passed off very successfully as its forerunners, a special party of police from the Thana Headquarters having been detailed for duty at the Durga. Special trains were also run and thousands of people attended to take part in the religious ceremonies and processions. A large number of the poor were fed on the occasion. The fair after lasting for ten days came to a close last Friday.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A BLACK OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The following memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India on the present aspect of the prevelence of plague in India is issued:—

In no year since 1904, has the plague mortality of India in the month of October exceeded that of last month. There were approximately 42,600 deaths reported as compared with 23,800 in the corresponding month of the previous year. A study of the behaviour of plague in India during the last twenty years leads one to expect a steady rise in plague mortality from October to March or April, and thereafter a rapid decline. At first sight then the outlook is extremely black, but the situation is not quite as serious as it appears to be. The Bombay Presidency has contributed 46 per cent. of the total plague mortality for October, 1917. Outbreak of plague in this area usually reach their height about the present season of the year.

DECLINE EXPECTED.

The next month or so is likely to see a decline of plague mortality in Bombay, though the distribution of the disease indicates that this decline is likely to be less rapid than usual. The most reassuring feature of the situation is the present limited distribution of the infection in the Punjab and in the western districts of the United Provinces. Of the six hundred plague cases reported from the Punjab in October, five hundred occurred in Rawalpindi. The condition would be relatively satisfactory in this part of India, were not the atmospheric humidity at present being reported so appreciably in excess of the normal excessive humidity in the winter months in the Punjab, and the United Provinces which has been the invariable precursor of severe plague epidemic. The distribution of infection in the east of the United Provinces indicates an outbreak of rather more than average intensity in the districts surrounding Ballia and in the adjoining districts of Behar.

UNCERTAIN FEATURES.

There are also indications of an outbreak of some severity in the Jhansi District, a part of India, that has suffered very little from plague in the past. Hyderabad is experiencing a more severe outbreak than that of last year, where the conditions are unlikely to show any marked improvement before January. The most uncertain factors in the situation are the prevailing conditions in the Central India and Rajputana native states, where the disease is widespread. The outlay has probably reached its height in Rajputana native states, where the disease is very much more prevelent than ever before at this time of the year. Each epidemic, except one, has attained its maximum intensity in March or April. The climatic conditions that have experienced in Rajputana are so abnormal as to render any attempt at a forecast more than usually hazardous. But it can be said that the plague outlook gives occasion for anxiety.

To sum up, the present plague outlook in India is black, but provided that the cold weather months in the Punjab and the United Provinces be not characterised by atmospheric humidity appreciably in excess of the normal, it is unlikely that India will experience anything approaching a repetition of the disastrous outbreaks of 1904-5, 1906-7, and 1910-11.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 537, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED:—Hussars Captain S. O. Robinson.

DIED OF WOUNDS:—R. F. A. Acting Captain F. Grace Essexs, 2nd-Lieut. W. G. F. B. Alldry.

WOUNDED: R. F. A. Major A. Block, Captain N. M. Adam, 2nd-Lieutenants R. F. Corfield, F. O. Wheeler, R. G. A. 2nd-Lieutenant, E. A. F. Hawke, R. E. Lieutenant. S. G. Hughes, Machine Gun Corps, 2nd-Lieutenants G. A. N. Coles, H. J. Faers, S. G. Holldge, H. Cox; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 2nd-Lieutenant R. J. T. Campbell, Manchesters Lieutenant F. Towers, Seaforth Highlanders, Captain F. G. Hart, 2nd-Lieutenant C. H. Gore, R. A. M. C. Lieutenant A. Rodd, I. A. Captain R. G. Bacon, Lieutenants G. E. Hanson, A. G. Lucas, I. A. R. O., Captain R. H. Burne, Lieutenant (Acting Captain) A. E. W. Robinson, Lieutenants J. M. C. Clive, E. Allen, W. H. H. Young, J. Hughes.

Prisoners of war:—R. F. C. Lieutenant J. D. G. Macrae.

Missing:—Hussars, 2nd-Lieutenant T. Williams Taylor.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CENTURY BY VAJIFDAR.

The two-day's interesting match between the Bombay University and the Parsi Gymkhana resulted yesterday in a handsome win for the latter. Overnight the Parsi Gymkhana, going in to bat first, had knocked up the big total of 313 runs, to which the Varsity men could reply with only 15 runs for the loss of four wickets. Resuming their venture yesterday the University team carried the overnight total to 153 and had thus to "follow on." They fared even worse in their second effort, which realised only 125 and the Parsi Gymkhana thus won the match by the very handsome margin of an innings and 35 runs. The match had an exciting finish as at a latter stage of the game it appeared as if the University men would be able to play out time. There were only fifteen minutes to time and the last pair seemed well set but just then Kagal was finely held at the wicket by F. Kapadia off Vajifdar and the innings came to an end.

The match proved a most interesting one and was marked by some fine batting and bowling displays. Vajifdar's unconquered innings of 104 was the outstanding feature of the two days' batting. His play was not altogether faultless as he had two "lives," one while his score stood at 12 and the other at 90, but barring these two rather difficult chances, he played excellent cricket, giving a most exhilarating display of clean hard driving, his contribution including no less than ten 4's and two 6's. F. Kapadia and D. K. Kapadia were the other two batsmen on the Parsi Gymkhana side, who played well, the former contributing 67 and the latter 41. On the 'Varsity side M. P. Dastur topped the score with 54 to his credit. He also gave a couple of difficult chances but played very well on the whole, his 54 including six 4's. Deodher, the well-known Hindu player, contributed 49 in fine style, his chief hits being seven 4's. Apart from a very difficult chance which he gave at an early stage of his innings, he played faultless and beautiful cricket. In the second innings Dhonde contributed a well-played 40 and Hampton 30.

The bowling honours of the match were carried off by Daruwala on the Parsi Gymkhana side and by Kabal on the 'Varsity side. Daruwala secured the very handsome analysis of seven wickets for a little over 4 runs apiece. Kagal, who broke in a lot from the off, captured 5 wickets for 58 runs.

The match proved a most interesting one and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Mr. J. M. Divecha, cricket secretary, Parsi Gymkhana, deserves great credit for originating the idea of the match and Professor Sisson for working it up, and it is to be hoped the fixture would be a permanent one.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D. K. Kapadia l-b-w b Dongre	41
J. Elchidana b Gruttu	18
K. K. Irani b Kagal	27
H. J. Vajifdar (retired)	104
T. R. Parekh b Gruttu	9
F. Kapadia l-b-w b Kagal	67
N. P. Pavri b Kagal	3
K. P. Lala b Kagal	3
Dr. M. E. Pavri (capt.) b Kagal	0
M. B. Vatcha b Gruttu	5
P. Daruwala (not out)	6
Extras	30
Total	313

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FIRST INNINGS.

S. Dongre (senior) b Daruwala	3
V. Dongre (junior) b Vatcha	8
B. R. Kagal b Daruwala	0
Prof. Sisson (capt.) c Vajifdar b Vatcha	2
M. R. Dhonde b Daruwala	1
V. P. Mehta b Vajifdar	13
Prof. D. B. Deodher b Daruwala	49
M. P. Dastur (not out)	54
B. M. Bhonsle c Vatcha b Daruwala	6
Prof. H. V. Hampton b Daruwala	5
M. S. Gruttu c D. K. Kapadia b Daruwala	0
S. I. Mirza (run out)	3
Extras	9
Total	153

SECOND INNINGS.

M. P. Dastur l-b-w b Vajifdar	1
S. I. Mirza b Vajifdar	5
B. M. Bhonsle c Irani b Lala	16
Prof. Deodher c T. Parekh b Vajifdar	0
Prof. H. V. Hampton b Lala	30
V. Dongre c Mirza b Irani	6
S. Dongre b Lala	7
M. R. Dhonde (not out)	40
M. S. Gruttu l-b-w b Irani	8
Prof. Sisson (capt.) b Irani	1
V. P. Mehta c D. K. Kapadia b Lala	1
B. R. Kagal c F. Kapadia b Vajifdar	10
Extras	0
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kagal	24	58	5	5
Bhonsle	19	54	2	0
Gruttu	14	52	1	3
Dongre (senior)	8	31	2	1
Dhonde	3	25	0	0
Mirza	2	27	0	0
Deodher	4	13	0	0
Sisson	5	15	0	0
Dongre (junior)	1	8	0	0

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY—1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Vatcha	26	58	9	2
Daruwala	19	30	6	7
Lala	1	1	0	0
Dr. Pavri	12	14	2	0
Vajifdar	21	41	7	1

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY—2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Vajifdar	3	0	3	4
Lala	14	61	0	4
Irani	15	69	3	3
Vatcha	4	5	1	0

Umpires: Messrs. P. N. Polishwala and J. E. Reporter.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 15th.

Broach Good	April	473/8
Bengal Fully Good	January	367
Akola		440

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE

Nov. 14.

The market opened steady for "Moorat" transactions and there was a fair improvement in the rates all round and a good amount of business was put through. The following are the closing rates:—

Standard 2,170; Nagpurs 2,850; Simplex 1,005; Fazuls 922½; Currimbhoys 415; Crescents 287½; Pearls 660; Davids 665; Indore 425; Tata (ord.) 275 ex-div.; Swans 580; Finlays 485; Shapurjis 158¾; Katnis (ord.) 305 Bombay Steams 305.

SURAT WEAVING MILLS.

The directors' report of the Surat Mills, Limited for the year ending 30th June, 1917 states:—

During the year under report the directors had resolved to add new 88 looms and to enlarge their buildings to accommodate these looms. Out of the above 88 looms, 6 looms have already arrived from England and the balance will arrive shortly. The work of enlarging the buildings is also taken up well in hand. The directors hope that the new looms will begin to work from January, 1918. The company has made a net profit of Rs. 75,633-11-6 after setting aside Rs. 5,000 for depreciation of machinery and reserving Rs. 5,230-12-0 for approximate income tax for the year. Your directors trust that the results will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders. Together with the balance brought forward from the last year's account, viz., Rs. 4,622-7-2 you have total of Rs. 80,256-2-8 available for for distribution. The directors propose to dispose of the above amount of Rs. 80,256-2-8 as under:—The payment of a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, Rs. 60,000; reserve fund account (which will now amount to Rs. 20,000,) Rs. 10,000; depreciation of machinery (which will now amount to Rs. 20,000). Rs. 5,000; bonus to staff Rs. 650; balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 4,606-2-8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending the 13th instant in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sawantvadi. Standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi and by insects in two talukas of Nawabshah. Harvesting of khariff crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is generally progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere.

At the invitation of Rao Saheb Phadake a crowded meeting of all castes of people at Karad was held in the library hall on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridar Phatak when an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of "Our Day."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Nov. 15.)

Rao Bahadur R C Artal, I.S.O. to be President of the District Local Board, Belgaum, vice the Collector of Belgaum, resigned, with effect from the 15th November 1917.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, resumed charge of the office of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th October 1917 in the forenoon.

Mr. V N Sathaye to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad District as a temporary measure.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City is further extended by twenty days.

Mr. D B Deshpande, Mamlatdar of the Indi Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Bijapur to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J W Fellowes, on return to duty to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. G H White, on relief to be Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways.

Mr W C Holman on relief to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. D G Ommanney, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. G S Dangi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 1st December 1917.

Mr. J F B Hartshorne, I.C.S. has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. A G Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Eastern Division, to hold charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Eastern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. X. Saldanha.

The services of Mr. P E Aitchison, Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 6th October 1917.

Mr. Gul Mahommed Abdur Rahman, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture in Sind, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. T. F Main.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for two months granted to Assistant Surgeon V D. Merchant, L.M. & S. is extended by one month.

Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S. to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 29th May 1915, vice Senior Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L M. & S., promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur R. J Petigara, L. M. & S. to be substantive *pro tempore* Senior Assistant Surgeon, vice Assistant Surgeon V D Merchant, L.M. & S. from the 29th May 1915 to the 27th July 1916.

Assistant Surgeon A M Dotiwalla L.M. & S. be substantive *pro tempore* Senior Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 28th July 1916.

Mr. Sayed Ghulam Mustafa, as Assistant Engineer is posted to Sind.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

703-16—Payne and Co, Ratanbai v Shirinbai and ors, Mer K and Co, Sham M and H Unwalla P and P, Mirza M and M.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

988-17—Pocha and Co, (for a pauper), Sarah Callona v Ernest G. Callona, In person.

SHORT CAUSE.

820-16—Ard H D and Co, Abdoolally Moolla Gullamally v Budrudin Mulla Gulamally and ors, Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

898-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee v Devji Kooverji a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhmichand v Damji Hirji and anr, Madh K & Ch.

643-17—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Ram Narayan Harkissondas a firm, Motichand and D.

883-17—Amin and Desai, Baboo Ramji Dallonji v Sitabai widow and ors, Judah and S, Smetham B and Co.

891-17—Mehta D and L, Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha v Saleh Menashy, Mirza M and M.

907-17—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomar and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

916-17—Craigie B and C, Jamnadas Narrandas Motiwalla and anr v Dawoodbhai Fazulbhoy Peroo Mahomed, Matu J and M.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co, Daph F [illegible] Pandia and Co, Bhai K and G.

922-17—Payne and Co, Joosub Mahomed v Ramjoo Mahomed and ors, Mulla & Mulla.

942-17—Kanga and Sayani, Sayani Amir Saheb Jamal Miya Kadri v Karrim Ayub and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

15-14—Motichand and D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v Jagdish Mokhamchand, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES,

261-16—Little and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co a firm v Itchalal Jagmohundas and ors, Payne and Co.

1159-15 N C Dalal, Chandulal Valanji v Sanklibai widow.

998-16—Matu J and M, Charanbai v Fatmabai widow, Mulla and Mulla.

528-16—In person, Robert Buchanan v The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

886-15—Ard H D and Co, Bai Manubai widow and anr v A W Campbell and anr, Wadia G and Co.

S C Ct 501/17233-17—Khandvalla and Co, Ramgopal Baldeo v Mahomedbhai Saifbhai Jariwalla, Sham M and H.

610-17—Purmanand and Co, Bai Mani v Chhaganlal Sawchand and ors, Mehta D and L.

946-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Gordhandas Khetsey a firm, Madh K and Ch.

952-17—Dubash and Co, Sarupji Jagooji and Co a firm v Talakji Manroopji a firm, Payne and Co.

953-17—Sham M and H, Lowji Rustomji Subhedar v Sorabji Rustomji Subhedar and ors, Edg G W and Co, Little and Co.

966-17—Mulla and Mulla, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachu Veraya v Esufally Mahomedally Junagadwalla and ors, Capt and V, Hiralal and Co, For postponement.

967-17—Mans H M and Co, Anant Ganesh Sangamverker v Trivedi Keshavram Bechar, Hiralal and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Parti heard.

357-92—Matu J and M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein Hiralal and Co for a pauper, Notice dated 14-9-16.

29-17—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oukarji v Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.

527-16—Pandia and Co, Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia v Jiwanlal Jetashanker Chandalia and ors, Pandia and Co, D J Mantri.

987-15—Surajmal and Co, Nathmal Chunilal a firm v Devkisson Chaturbhuj and ors, Kanga and S.

140-15—Un P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Surajmal and Co.

666-17—Unwalla P and P, Piloo widow and anr v Jainoo and ors, In person.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

761-17—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

627-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hurgowan Hurkissondas a firm v Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ard H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purmanand and Co, For Postponement.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 10th November, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 7; Ahmedabad City 520; Other places in Ahmedabad District 142; Kaira District 199; Broach District 15; Surat Port 52; Other places in Surat District 47; West Khandesh District 344; East Khandesh District 244; Kalyan Port 7; Other places in Thana District 3; Satara District 767; Nasik District 652; Ahmednagar District 198; Poona Town 52; Other places in Poona District 237; Sholapur Town 6; Other places in Sholapur District 78; Ratnagiri Port 2; Vengurla Port 2; Belgaum District 55; Dharwar District 167; Bijapur District 389; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 355; Bhavnagar Port 117; Mangrol Port 10; Other places in Kathiawar Agency 287; Bijapur Agency 12; Satara Agency 88; Akalkote State 37 and Bhor State 8. Total 5,048.

FATE OF PETROGRAD STILL UNCERTAIN.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF THE KERENSKY TRIUMVIRATE.

CONTRADICTED BY MAXIMALIST REPORTS.

The Russian situation remains obscure. The latest telegram (London, 6-30 a.m. Nov. 15) contradicts previous messages and gives the report from Stockholm that Kerensky is believed in some quarters to have definitely lost the game. A message dated Nov. 14, 1-20 p.m. says that Reuter is definitely informed of Kerensky's victory and the installation of his triumvirate. The news that Allied Embassies are in touch with the Provisional Government countenances the report of Reuter. Nevertheless the idea of a Socialistic Russia is still fermenting the people as is evidenced by the proclamation of M. Trotzky dated Nov. 12. The struggle it would seem has not ceased yet and there is no clear victor.

The resignation of the French Cabinet is announced, but M. Painleve's fall is not due to any difference of opinion concerning War Policy.

The usual fighting in Flanders continues in favour of the Allies.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

6-30 a.m.—The Russian situation is still most perplexed. The latest telegram from Stockholm, dated Wednesday evening, states that news from Petrograd received by indirect channels is meagre and contradictory, some reports declaring that M. Kerensky is the master of the situation and others that he has definitely lost.

The proclamation of the Maximalist Commander Muravieff which has been received, while denying that the Maximalist troops have joined M. Kerensky, admits that they have evacuated Gatchina, but only to prevent useless bloodshed. It asserts that they have taken up defensive position near Petrograd strong enough to resist ten times M. Kerensky's forces.

It concludes:—Three cruisers and six torpedo-boats of the Baltic Fleet manned by Maximalists are anchored in Neva in the centre of Petrograd prepared to bombard the capital.

A CONFUSING REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

10-40 a.m.—The Swedish Agency learns from Haparanda that Kerensky entered Petrograd, but the majority of troops arrested him.

Doubt exists regarding the significance of the Stockholm message reporting the arrest of Kerensky. The word which is given as arrested actually reached Reuter's in London as "arrousted." Reuter has requested the repetition of the original message.

KERENSKY WELCOMED, NOT ARRESTED.

PREVIOUS MESSAGE FALSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 15.

The message from Stockholm which appeared to report the arrest of Kerensky has been repeated and it now reads:—M. Kerensky has entered Petrograd where the majority of troops joined him.

ALLIED EMBASSIES.

IN TOUCH WITH KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

2-40 p.m.—The Leninists are holding in a small part of Petrograd. Otherwise the whole of Russia is in the hands of the Provisional Government. General Kaledine is dictator in Southern Russia. The orders of the Provisional Government are being signed by Kerensky, Korniloff and Kaledine. Allied Embassies are now in touch with M. Kerensky. Cossacks have destroyed the Red Guard which was the chief Leninist regiment. The population of Petrograd is now tearing down the Leninist proclamation.

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

1-20 p.m.—Reuter learns authoritatively that Kerensky now controls Petrograd. Moscow is the headquarters of the Provisional Government.

PROCLAMATION OF SOCIALISTIC RUSSIA.

DENUNCIATION OF KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

4-20 p.m.—A wireless Russian statement says that M. Trotzky has issued the following proclamation:—The workmen's and peasants' great conception of the supremacy of democracy has united the army's ranks and steeled its will. The whole country will see that the authority of the Soviets is not a passing phase, but an unchangeable fact denoting the supremacy of workmen, soldiers and peasants. The opposition to Kerensky is opposition to landlords, Bourgeoisie and the followers of Korniloff. It is also the affirmation of the people's right to peace and free life, land, bread and power. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight and conquer obstacles and sacrifice ourselves. The way is now opened and victory is certain. Long live the revolutionary democracy and Socialistic Russia.

KORINLOFF AND KERENSKY NOT ARRESTED.

NO NEWS FROM PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Nov. 15.

To-day's sensational Russian wireless communiqué constitutes the only news hitherto received regarding yesterday's fighting in Petrograd and settles all doubts regarding who controls the Capital at least temporarily. There has been no news from the provinces.

The fact that neither General Korniloff nor M. Kerensky have been captured indicates that all is not yet over.

M. Trotsky is the president of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and was nominated Foreign Secretary by Lenin.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

The Admiralty says:—Arrivals during the week numbered 2,125 and sailings 2.307. One vessel over sixteen hundred tons and five under were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 13	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	24
,, 17	2897	2993	27	6	0	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2828	2920	14	4	8	12
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
,, 15	2776	2666	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2838	2764	15	3	2	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
,, 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
,, 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
,, 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2680	2742	11	2	0	16
,, 10	2519	2652	14	2	3	5
,, 17	2174	2091	12	6	1	5
,, 24	2648	2689	17	8	0	7
,, 31	2285	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2379	8	4	—	6
,, 14	2125	2367	1	5	1	8

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 16.

A French official communiqué says:—During the wweek 883 merchantmen arrived at French ports and 839 left. Two merchantmen over 1.600 tons were sunk. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Nov. 15.

During the week ending 11th instant the Italian arrivals numbered 384 and sailings 333. One sailing vessel over one hundred tons was sunk.

THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

FIRM BRITISH STAND.

AGAINST INTENSE HOSTILE SHELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 15.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—Since the capture of Passchendaele great artillery activity has been directed against the village and the adjacent portions of the Main Ridge and after Saturday's successful attack, hostile shelling steadily increased in intensity on the whole of this important area culminating early yesterday morning in concentrated bombardment of great violence on our forward positions. Our artillery replied effectively, but hostile shelling continued and became more intense at half past four in the afternoon and the attack reported this morning was launched.

The enemy's infantry attempted to advance along the Westroosebeke road, but our artillery and infantry fire completely broke up the attack and our line is intact. We improved our line slightly at night north-west of Passchendaele.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four. All ours returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NORTH OF THE AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 16.

Last night's French communiqué reported artillery actions north of the Aisne in the region of Vauclerc and on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Apremont Forest.

GERMAN ALLEGATION REFUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 16.

The Admiralty denies the German Admiralty's allegation that a British destroyer was hit in the engagement off Flanders. The Admiralty explains that German destroyers fired a few rounds at our patrol-vessels. The fire was promptly returned and the Germans immediately retired. Our patrol resumed operations.

ENEMY RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA.

OUR FORCES JOIN AT NDANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 16.

An official communiqué from East Africa says:—Our Kilwa and Lindi forces effected a junction at Ndanda. The remnants of the principal enemy force retreated in the direction of Chiwata and Mviti, on the western edge of the Makonde plateau, abandoning machineguns and rifles and many enemy in the hospital at Chiwata.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PALESTINE.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Nov. 15.

General Allenby, describing the operations to Thursday, says the Turks on the twenty-seventh made a strong reconnaissance with two regiments of cavalry and three thousand infantry south-west of Tel-el-Sheria.

The London Yeomanry Brigade holding the outpost covering the railhead fought gallantly until the arrival of the infantry when the enemy was repulsed with great loss. The London troops and dismounted yeomanry made a dashing attack on the thirty-first and gained the whole of the first line defences at Beersheba, the fighting lasting all day.

The Turks in the evening held trenches a mile east, but the fourth Australian Light Horse charged these which were eight feet deep and four wide and galloped over them ending all resistance. The tanks successfully co-operated with the Scottish and East Anglians in capturing the Gaza first line defences.

Two Turkish divisions repeatedly attempted to cut off the Beersheba water supply, but our troops including the Welsh and English county regiments behaved splendidly and beat off the enemy inflicting enormous casualties.

All troops have shown a determined fighting spirit and good staff work, whilst the co-operation of the naval forces was of the greatest value.

Prisoners counted to Saturday night numbered 5,894, including 286 officers.

ALLIED RESERVES IN TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

With regard to the negotiations with the Northern European neutrals and Japan, the United States have arranged to add several hundred thousand tons to ships carrying troops and supplies for the Allies. Neutrals have agreed to hand over to the Allies and the United States ships in exchange for foodstuffs from the United States. Japan has agreed to sell outright a large amount of tonnage in exchange for steel.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH CABINET.

ADVERSE VOTES DEMANDING UNTIMELY INQUIRIES.

NO QUESTION OF WAR INVOLVED.

M. PAINLEVE ON ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 15.

M. Painleve yesterday made a statement to both the Chambers covering the present situation in the course of which he said that how the Italian north-eastern front had been broken. It was still obscure. British contingents at present were spreading beyond the Alps. He confirmed that there was no doubt that the United States would join the Supreme War Council, and negotiations as regard the other fronts would be conducted with Russia and Japan. The purpose of the Council was to shape the general war policy of the Allies adapting plans to the resources available, in order to ensure the most powerful results the Permanent General Staff would be the Council's Central Intelligence Organ and the Technical Adviser. The decisions of the Council would embrace the fields of battle as a whole and would be subject to ratification by respective Governments.

THE NEED FOR A SINGLE COMMAND.

The scheme was not necessarily a final step. Critics were already demanding a single command and he was of opinion that the War Council might lead to that. British and Italian Governments regarded the Council as an immense step forward upon which others might follow. The preliminary agreement had just been reached between the two Commanders-in-Chief for the extension of the British front and it would be carried out at an early date. Great Britain and France had just concluded a most important economic agreement aiming at the fullest co-operation as regards the provisioning of the Allied countries which would in future constitute a single country as regards foodstuffs and indispensable imports. Provided we discipline ourselves, he said, and are ready to impose upon ourselves sacrifices and restrictions similar to those which the British are going to impose upon themselves, all fear of sudden crises will be averted beforehand. The country must be prepared for these further restrictions in order to release tonnage for the transport of Americans.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH FRONT.

Referring to the extension of the British front, M. Painleve said:—Another military problem urgently demanding attention is the extension of the British front. The preliminary agreement has just been reached between the two chief commands and it will be carried out at the earliest date which it is inadvisable to specify. Moreover the victory on the Aisne, one of the most brilliant of the war, places some divisions at our disposal but in view of the present military developments there can be no question of removing fresh classes from the front. Germany is attempting by a desperate effort with all the available forces to obtain a showy victory before the end of the year. The Enemy's supreme effort must be met by a supreme effort without abandoning a scrap of our military strength.

A NEW ARMAMENT.

M. Painleve concluded by referring to the immense American resources and said that Allied nations would soon be able to complete an armament of new armies and simultaneously to develop aerial services.

The German dream of defeating the Allies by destruction of tonnage had vanished. There were difficult months ahead, but, asked M. Painleve, who feared to face them now?

SENSATION OVER LAW SCANDALS.

The Chamber then passed vote of confidence in the Government by 250 votes to 192 on a motion relying on the Government to assure the complete unity, of the Allied diplomatic and military action on all fronts. M. Painleves' subsequent demand for the postponement of the debate on interpellations on Judicial affairs which referred to various scandals now before the Law Courts till after the inter-Allied Conference led to great excitement and his demand was eventually defeated by 277 votes to 186 although M. Painleve had made a question of confidence.

Subsequently Government resigned.

FALL OF CABINET.

DUE TO NO QUESTION OF FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 14.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 15.

The overthrow of the Ministry was directly due to M. Painleve's disinclination to afford a date before November 30th for interpellations on the Government's internal policy particularly with regard to the scandals before courts. This resulted in such parties as the extreme left and the right joining against Government. M. Clemenceau, M. Viviani, M. Barthou and M. Pams are mentioned for the Premiership. All newspapers lay stress on the fact that the foreign policy was not at issue.

LORD MORLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

INDIAN SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

THE KING AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 16.

In Lord Morley's two volumes of Recollections which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing on November 16th there are nearly two hundred pages relating to the Indian Secretaryship of State made up from weekly letters to Lord Minto with occasional connecting links. The replies are not given, but their drift can be inferred and much light is thrown on the inner history of five years of what Lord Morley calls the most delicate of Imperial problems.

WHITEHALL AND SIMLA.

He claims that good mutual understanding between them never failed, but the letters show frequent differences of opinion especially on the question of constitutional relation between Whitehall and Simla and on the desire of the Indian Government to adopt stronger measures for the repression of unrest.

It is now clear that Lord Morley coined the famous phrase about the Viceroy being the agent of the Secretary of State. Writing in 1906 with reference to Lord Minto's objections to an Entente with Russia on the basis of the Central Asian bargaining, he said that the Cabinet were determined on their course and it was for their agents and officers throughout the world to accept it. He denied the right of the Indian Government to be fully consulted before the agreement was concluded and frequently asked to be kept fully informed by telegraph of all developments. Lord Morley relates the conversation with the present King on his return from his Indian tour in 1906 attributing to him many very clear, correct and sound notions. His keyword was that we should get on better, if our administrators showed wider sympathy. The Prince spoke with very simple and unaffected enthusiasm of all he had seen and of the splendour of our task.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

He talked of the National Congress as rapidly becoming a great power. The letters show how steadily Lord Morley wore down opposition in the first place of the ex-Cabinet including Lord Ripon and all through, of King Edward to the appointment of an Indian to the Viceregal Council and also how he resisted the strong desire of King Edward, apparently partly shared by Mr. Asquith to accede to Lord Kitchener's wish to succeed Lord Minto. His objection was that the impression made in India by sending our greatest soldier to follow the reforms would make them look a practical paradox.

KAISER AND BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Lord Morley relates that at Windsor in 1907 the Kaiser seriously put him through his paces about India. When Lord Morley spoke of the impossibility of forecasting British rule in India in future, the Kaiser vehemently exclaimed that British rule would last for ever. Lord Morley mentions the important talks at the time with reference to the Bagdad railway. One of the impressions the Kaiser left on the mind of everybody by his visit was that he did really desire and intend peace.

Among the noteworthy *obiter dicta* is the observation in 1907 that he did not think the interests of India would suffer in the hands of the British democracy. Danger was in India itself. Both the Indian and the Anglo-Indian were about equally impracticable.

RALLYING OF BRITISH MAN POWER.

NEED FOR EVERY MAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

Speaking in London Sir Auckland Geddes described his manpower plan. He said that recruiting for the army would be carried out on the basis of occupation not of age. Internal Luxury Trades would be most heavily drawn upon. It was nonsense to take skilled young men from aeroplane factories, shipbuilding, engineering and transportation. The war was going to call for the utmost energy of which the people were capable and there would be no margin at all. Our effort this autumn must be unprecedented. We were at present cataloguing everyone in the country.

BRITISH COMMAND IN ITALY INDEPENDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

With regard to the appointment of General Fayolle as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces in Venetia, the War Office states that the British forces will operate under their own commanders.

BELGIAN INCURSION INTO ENEMY LINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We drove off raiders near the Polderhoek Wood, north of the Menin Road and north of Bixschoote. Belgians entered German lines last night north of Dixmude and blew up concrete shelters.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

FRANCO-ITALO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS.

MAINLY AN ADVISORY BODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, amid cheers, Mr. Asquith asked what were the functions of the proposed Inter-allied Council, particularly of its military staff, whether it was proposed that the Council should have power to interfere with and override the opinion of the General Staff at home or of the Commander-in-Chief in the field on matters of strategy; whether the military staff of the Council would have its own intelligence and operations departments; whether the ultimate decision regarding the distribution and movement of armies would rest with the Council or with the Governments represented on it and whether there would be an opportunity to discuss the proposed arrangements and Mr. Lloyd George's statements in connection with it.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, proceeded to read the terms of the Franco-Italo-British agreement creating an Allied Supreme War Council.

The first clause states that the Council will be composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each Great Power whose armies are fighting on the Western front. The extension of the Council's scope to other fronts is reserved for discussion with the Great Power concerned.

The second clause says the Council's mission is to watch over the general conduct of war, prepare recommendations for Government decision and to keep itself informed of their execution and report thereon to their respective Governments. The General Staff and military commands of the armies of each Power will remain responsible to their respective Governments. The general war plans drawn up by competent military authorities are submitted to the Supreme War Council, which under the high authority of the Government ensures their concordance and submits any necessary changes.

WORK OF MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES.

Each power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative whose exclusive function is technically to advise the Council. The military representatives will receive from the Government and competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of war. The military representatives will watch the daily situation of the forces and means of every sort, of which the Allied and enemy armies dispose.

The War Council will meet normally at Versailles at least once a month and might meet at other agreed places according to circumstances. The permanent military representatives and their staffs have been established at Versailles.

COUNCIL TO HAVE NO EXECUTIVE POWER.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—"From the foregoing it is clear that the Council will have no executive power and final decisions on matters of strategy and distribution in movement of the various armies in the field will rest with the Allied Governments. There will be no operations department attached to the Council. The Allies' object has been to establish a central body who will continuously survey the field of operations as a whole by the light of information derived from all fronts, all Governments and staffs and co-ordinate the plans prepared by the different general staffs and if necessary make its own proposals for the better conduct of war." Government proposed to set aside the 19th. instant for discussion of the subject, also of the Paris speech.

PROBLEMS OF HOME DEFENCE.

Replying to Mr. Lynch in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the War Cabinet had considered all the possibilities of invasion of Britain and had every confidence in Lord French.

SENSATION OVER PREMIER'S SPEECH.

PREMIER'S OBJECTS CHALLENGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Nov. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Paris has created a tremendous sensation. The Commons were taken by surprise and are disposed to be critical. The speech is interpreted in some quarters as betokening the desire of the Premier to interfere with military leaders. Hence it is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will make an explanation correcting this impression. Much interest is taken in Mr. Asquith's attitude, but the latter's friends declare he is not at present seeking the Premiership.

The "Daily Telegraph" refers to the political atmosphere of suspicion and denounces the attempt which it alleges is being made to bring down Mr. Lloyd George's administration.

The "Morning Post" says:—A study of the speeches confirms the worst fears, that Mr. Lloyd George really intends his political Council to direct Allied strategy. The Paper warns Mr. Lloyd George that he will have a spill if he interfere with General Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig.

The "Daily Chronicle's" lobby correspondent learns authoritatively that the speech

(Continued on page 6.)

INDIA'S WATER POWER.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MANUFACTURE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

The examination of the first two witnesses of the day before the Industrial Commission yesterday hardly took an hour. Major Marr, Officiating Medical Storekeeper to the Government, was chiefly examined in regard to the method adopted by his department in meeting the medical and surgical requirements of Military Hospitals, and those of Civil Hospitals, Grant-in-Aid and such Municipal and Native States Medical Institutions in Bombay as apply for supplies through it. Much of Major Marr's oral examination was of a confidential character. The principal fact that emerged from the examination that was not of a confidential character, however, was that no adequate attempts seem to be made by the department which Major Marr controls to see that the articles required are purchased at the cheapest rate in open market and naturally, therefore, the department does not seem to be in touch with private firms in the country which manufacture articles required by it, to the extent that might be deemed essential according to the spirit of the Government orders that, as far as possible in the purchase of Government stores, preference should be given to articles manufactured in India out of materials obtained in India.

Mr. Moir, Engineer, Messrs. Bradbury and Co., gave some interesting evidence regarding Indian Labour. According to him two Indian workmen did the work of one workman in England. He, therefore, attached the first importance to improving the efficiency and skill of the workman and he thought that the lower efficiency of Indian workmen was almost entirely due to their miserable upbringing and life in filthy and evil-smelling hovels. In reply to Sir Dorab Tata he was inclined to think that shortening of the hours of work would improve their efficiency. But the greatest need, he emphasised, was education. Not that, he said, illiterates could not become good workmen, but the learning of a trade was easier to a literate than to an illiterate. Further, in order to improve the efficiency and skill of workmen engaged in the engineering trade, he thought it was necessary to start at the foundation the training of boys in any particular branch they wished to follow. And much of his oral examination referred to the working of the apprentice system that he advocated. In this connection he maintained, in reply to Sir Rajendra Mukerji, that educated Indians generally were disinclined to do manual work.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sittings to-day. Major C. F. Marr, I.M.S., Officiating Medical Storekeeper to Government of Bombay was the first witness examined. After stating the different kinds of articles of surgical instrument etc., imported from outside, witness pointed out there was a large field for Indian Capitalists in medical and surgical manufacture industry. It would profit Indian mills also if they attempted to make clothes and wool of the texture required for surgical dressings. There was quite a large consumption of these in India to justify such an undertaking. Witness proceeded to suggest the desirability of introducing systematised industry making packing cases. Further there were several by-products which the Gas Company was now wasting and which would be conserved and utilised for making various useful articles.

Witness then narrated the history of Government's endeavours to repair surgical instruments in India, thirty or forty years ago Government was condemning a large number of surgical instrument for lakh of facilities to repair them but the defect had been cured considerably. Witness was of opinion that the making of surgical instruments required considerable skill in different branches of manual labour and that it was no easy matter to develop the industry in India.

LEGISLATION ON LINES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Continuing he said:—

"My experience as Medical Storekeeper leads one to suggest that legislation on the lines of the Food and Drugs Act. prevailing at home should be introduced in India the native labourer is not capable of turning out products which can be relied on for quality and quantity unless he constantly and closely supervised. The drug industry is one which possesses considerable facilities for malpractice. The life of a patient is dependent upon the action of drugs, and the manufacture of drugs and medical Companies should not be allowed except under a license. The large account of drugs which Government have had to purchase in the Indian market has led some enterprising individual to set themselves up as manufacturers of drugs. These, as at present constituted, are in most cases, not reliable. None but those who have undergone a proper and complete training in pharmacy and qualified at a recognized institute should be permitted to manufacture. I would, therefore, suggest that facilities should be given to the study of pharmacy in India, and this could be achieved opening training colleges at convenient centres. Here is a vast and profitable field in the drug industry, but it must be approached from a scientific point of view and conducted under expert and qualified chemists."

SUPERVISION OVER PRODUCTION OF DRUGS.

Witness also suggested a system of check and supervision over the production of drugs by properly appointed inspectors who would have authority to inspect a drug shop or factory. All such drugs should also be subjected to the independent test of a qualified chemical Analyser. The absence of legislation on this matter had long been felt to be a great want.

Examined by the President, witness said that the Government Medical Stores supplied surgical instruments etc., to private dispensaries also with the sanction of Government.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata, witness said that he had not attempted to procure artificial limbs from any local private firm, and that if private enterprise was sufficiently strong it should be able to help Government. The medical stores had tried to obtain its supply from every possible source locally.

Asked if he was aware that the firm Messrs. Powell and Co., had filled up the hospital ships "Madras" and "Loyalty," and the Lady Hardinge Medical Hospital, witness said that he had nothing to do in the matter.

MR. R. B. JOYNER.

Mr. R. B. Joyner, Tata, Hydro-Electric Works, was the next witness examined. He said he was convinced, that large quantities of water power, could be produced at a very low cost in many parts of India which would be available for all time and would enable India to compete with other countries for supplying at least its own requirements and be a means of industrial prosperity. Water power schemes were however, generally difficult in India because power must be continuous while rain fell only during a small portion of the year. He had only a very limited knowledge of the Himalayas. Those who invest money in power projects must be assured they could depend without fail on a constant supply. It was not a fact that with all its exceptional requirements water projects financially favourable could hardly be found in India. He had himself examined or considered about ten such schemes on three of which works had already been constructed and some others merely awaited promoters or the help of Government. Capitalists willing to promote such projects were frequently misled or disheartened by losing money owing to want of experience in those employed to investigate and propose works. He laid emphasis on Government help by making necessary means of communication in the way of railways and roads etc.,

INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBILITIES OF WATER POWER PROJECTS.

Witness thought it was the duty of Government to employ a trained staff of competent engineers to investigate the possibilities of water power projects beginning with those which might give evident promise of success, more especially those which might be combined with use for the water after it had given up its power for purposes of the much needed irrigation. If this was done with experienced care and caution the capitalist and small investors would have perfect confidence. And mere "Company promoters" whose chief object was too often to make money for themselves through the ignorance and credulity of the public could no longer exist and capitalists could no longer be misdirected by incompetent advisers. He maintained that irrigation could be combined with water power, that water storage was much cheaper in India than elsewhere, and that irrigation could produce material for industrial factories.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

Continuing, witness said that paper manufacture should be undertaken in India sufficient to supply the whole demands of whole Asia if only of the coarser kind It was a question of cheap power and water. Cotton stocks could be used and the forests of India contained many trees which were of no use for building and not available for fuel but which with water power close to the forests, could be ground into pulp and paper made by the water power. Failing these or perhaps preferably grass and fibres could be grown which might serve the purpose better or at less cost when water power was obtainable not far from the sea. Chlorine for which there was always a demand could be cheaply produced from the sea by electrolysis. He had prepared a project in such a position suitable for both paper and chlorine and it was now waiting. There were also many small industries for which cheap labour in this country was well adapted which could be established where cheap labour was available. He thought when a cheap and light electric storage battery was invented which was probably not impossible owners of cheap water power should become millionaires especially those with power not too far from the sea. He was speaking from experience and not drawing merely on imagination.

INSTANCE OF INDIAN POSSIBILITIES.

As a practical instance of Indian possibilities witness mentioned the Nilgri Hills which presented all the advantages and possibilities of a successful combined power and irrigation self-contained project. There were most likely other such favourable sites in the south of India where labour was cheap and coal impossible for power. He thought it advisable that Government themselves should undertake huge works as companies and individuals could not wait to get the handsome return which could not be obtained till the full development of such combined projects had taken place and which must of necessity take some years.

He instanced the Cauvery Power Works of the Mysore Government and suggested it would be advisable to the Government to conduct the water power installation themselves and that these might be run on the lines of the various Port Trusts of the country. That would lead to the direct encouragement of industries.

At this stage the Commission rose for lunch.

MR. MOIR'S EVIDENCE.

Resuming after lunch, the Commission proceeded to examine Mr. W. Moir, Engineer, Messrs. Bradbury and Co. In his evidence he said that he would impress upon the Commission (1) that the quality of the skilled labour was poor, scarce and was handicapped by ignorance of modern methods of working and by lack of suitable tools, (2) that unless the efficiency of the skilled workman was improved by adequate facilities given for learning upto date methods and the acquiring of suitable tools, progress in industry would be hampered and delayed, (3) that the improvement of the skilled labourer was of first importance. In established industries such as cotton spinning and weaving, millowners could not get skilled mechanics to attend to and keep their machinery upto the mark and in consequence the depreciation and loss of efficiency was far greater in India than in Lancashire. He complained of two labourers in India doing the work of one and asked that in a country where such customs existed and were tolerated, a country clamouring for industrial development, how could any familiar with Western methods and ideas give any but the foremost place to this vital question. He maintained that lack of primary education hindered industrial development. It did not follow that illiterates could not become good workmen, but the learning of a trade was easier to a literate than to an illiterate. The only method of improving the labourer's skill and efficiency in engineering and its branches was to teach them as far as possible the best European or American practice. He was of opinion that the labourer's efficiency could be improved if their standard of living as regards housing in sanitary surroundings was made possible. The lack of stamina in the labourers in factories was almost entirely due to their miserable upbringing and life in filthy and evil smelling hovels. Many of the cotton mill coolies lived at a great distance from their works.

NO HOME LIFE.

There was no home life properly speaking. They left for their work in the dark and returned in the dark. Continuing, witness said that in order to improve the efficiency and skill of workmen engaged in the engineering trade it was necessary to start at the foundation the training of boys in any particular branch they wish to follow. The apprentice system was the best and it may be followed out in India. The principal training shops for skilled workmen in the engineering trade were those of railway companies, but they absorbed all or most of the workmen they trained. In private concerns apprentices left after two or three years, seeking higher pay elsewhere and consequently such concerns had now little interest or enthusiasm in the training of apprentices. The system of indentured apprenticeship could not be fully developed without some protection from Government. Witness was not in favour of Government control or supervision in any case, but wherever Government aid was given the books and accounts should be subject to audit by Government.

APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

He contended that the most pressing necessity at the present time was the training of artisans. The output of Indian technical colleges and schools and young Indians with home training could have little scope for the exercise of their technical skill or administrative abilities in industries in the absence of a reasonable supply of capable and skilled labourers. In considering this question the temperament social habits and customs of the people must be kept in view. Boys of good education were not attracted by the prospects of an industrial career particularly if it necessitates manual labour and they must look to apprentice boys whose fathers were working men. He said the extension of facilities for the training of workmen was absolutely necessary and as a workable proposition he suggested that workshops should be erected in suitable centres for the manufacture and sale of certain commodities absolutely essential to the development of industry and which were now generally imported from abroad, the primary object of such workshops being the training of workmen. He dwelt at length how such workshops should be organised and conducted. Another proposal he wished to make in connection with the training of apprentices was Government grants should be given to selected private engineering firms for establishing instruction classes in their works for the benefit of their apprentices. Unless Government did so private firms were not likely to move in this direction and it was a matter for consideration whether or not grants to industrial schools might not be profitably diverted and used in this way.

Replying to Mr. Thomas witness stated that better accommodation should be given to the labourers. It was not possible for large manufacturing concerns to train up apprentices for smaller concerns. They themselves would require all whom they train up. It was not necessary that the foreman who is in charge of these apprentices, should himself be taught in any technical training school. Only highly skilled mechanics need be in charge of these apprentices. Witness was of opinion that Government would be doing better to give money to instruction classes for apprentices than to give money to industrial schools.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Sir Dorab asked if it would not be better to give Government grants to instruction classes in correspondence to the number of successful apprentices turned out by these institutions. Witness admitted that his preference of instruction of apprentices to industrial schools was due to the atmosphere of actual work in the former. Referring to his reply to Mr. Thomas, witness said that the condition of workmen can be improved also by lessening hours of work. The difficulty in the matter of persuading mill-hands to live in chawls built for them was due to their want of desire to better their condition. This again was due to want of education. That was the final reason of it all. Asked why engineering firms found it difficult to keep on their apprentices, as the mills were able to do, witness said that he was talking of a different class of apprentices.

Sir Dorab: It is because they feel that their services are not appreciated that they do not stick to you.

Witness: I don't agree there.

Sir Dorab: Why are the mills able to keep their apprentices.

Witness: They bind them in some form or other.

Witness could not agree with Sir Dorab that a special kind of training was required for foremen to teach others what they knew.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said that the chawls attached to the Colaba mills were occupied mostly by their own labourers.

Witness did not know, whether it was possible to get sufficient capital for a loom and machine making enterprise even after issuing clear prospectuses, etc., about the profitable nature of the concern.

Replying to Mr. Low witness stated that it was difficult to tell why the mill-hands were disinclined to live in their employers' building. The relation between the apprentice's guardian and the employer, was merely based on contract and had no statutory basis. Witness had no idea whether it was sufficient or not. The Railway workshops have been the principal training schools simply because they are the largest workshops. He could not see any reason why capital here should fight shy of the loom and machine making industry.

EDUCATED MEN AND MANUAL WORK.

Sir R. N. Mukerjee asked whether he ever actually experienced any educated Indian refusing to do manual labour in Engineering workshops. Witness said that that was his experience in Bombay workshops. Sir Dorab here asked, that when the engineers of most of the mills of Bombay were Indians, how did the witness say that Indians were disinclined to do manual labour. They must at one time have been inclined to work with their hands. Witness said that these men could have begun merely as apprentices, with no high education. He spoke of educated Indians and their disinclination to do manual labour.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton witness said that the English system of apprentices did in certain ways affect the civil rights of the apprentices. Apprentices here in India should start at the age of eleven or twelve. He thought that if a period of time about five years, was fixed as a definite limit, and if certain other rules were enacted for the conduct of the apprentice, that may serve as a kind of inducement to employers to take on apprentices. Witness suggested that it would be advisable to take a boy at 16 years, apprentice them for three years in a workshop, and then put him for two years in a college of engineering. Here the witness asked Mr. Chatterton if he thought that a boy after he has left the college, will take to manual work willingly. Mr. Chatterton said that he knew that boys out of college will really take to manual work quite all right. Witness said he had never come across such an example.

DR. S. M. SANE.

Dr. S. M. Sane Ph. D., representative of Messrs. Powell & Co., Manufacturing Chemists in his evidence said a far greater share of Government patronage was required. A great many difficulties with which the industry of manufacturing medicinal preparations had to contend with were connected with the use of Alcohol. The form of Government aid for industries should take the form of supply of machinery and plant on hire purchase system, guaranteed or preferential government purchase of product and exemption for limited period of the profits from income tax. India was so rich in drugs and this fact had been repeated by distinguished witnesses before the Commissioner that he thought it a pity that even after four years of war Government could not have devised a plan for utilizing or helping to utilize these resources. He also suggested Government should take some initiative in granting facilities for the manufacture of morphine and other products from opium. Witness stated that he had no trained mechanical engineers in their factory. The instruments and artificial limbs and other surgical requisites supplied by them were made by skilled Indian workmen. Their firm received no orders from the local Government medical stores but only direct from Simla. They were prepared to supply any quantity of surgical instruments and other medical requisites. They had made such a representation to the Director-General of hospitals when he had been on a visit to their factory.

The Commission then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Nov. 15

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16

At the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Orlando paid a handsome tribute to the spontaneous help of the French and British. He said that the military situation was one of exceptional gravity. Italy was at present facing the whole Austrian Army and also the most powerful reserves of the German army. Behind the heroic troops stood, the united people. The powerful voluntary support accorded by Allies including United States was deeply appreciated by the whole nation. It demonstrated how close was the solidarity of the Allies.

Subsequently resolution of Sr. Boselli, the Father of the Chamber reaffirming faith in the Allies and the necessity for national unity to help the Army to repel the invaders was adopted with acclamation.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

was not actuated by hostility to General Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig.

The "Daily News" in the strongest language denounces the "unparalleled crime of encouraging the enemy and depressing ourselves, and the shameful slur on the dead in travesty of the battle of Somme." The journal declares that Mr. Lloyd George having deposed his political rivals proposes to make himself Military Dictator. The lobby correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—It is difficult to ignore the long current reports of controversies between Mr. Lloyd George and General Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig and says there were rumours yesterday of Army Council resignations.

The papers publish a letter from Major Philip Sassoon, General Haig's Private Secretary to the Mayor of Folkestone exhorting the people of England to refuse to be diverted form the steady and relentless progress of British armies in Flanders which is the outstanding feature of the war, declaring that nothing the enemy can do on other fronts can prevent his ultimate defeat.

The "Daily Mail" says:—The speech was solid and candid but there were many passages which the Premier should have suppressed because they were unwise or because they represented opinion not fact.

"The Times" says that Mr. Lloyd George's object was absolutely sound but not his review of past events especially his unfortunate suggestion that all past efforts of the Allies have been unwise or wasted.

BRITISH IDEA.

ENTHUSIASM OF GEN SMUTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 16.

Commenting on the proposed inter-Allied Council, the "Daily Chronicle" declares that the draft scheme was prepared by the British Cabinet submitted to the General Staffs, approved by General Wilson and agreed to by France, and afterwards by Italy on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's visit. The journal declares that General Smuts is intimately associated with the scheme to which he attaches vital importance. He will probably accompany Mr. Lloyd George when the Council considers general military questions. Otherwise Sir Eric Geddes or Mr. Balfour will attend.

EXCITEMENT OVER PARIS SPEECH SUBSIDES.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH MILITARY POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

The Political excitement has subsided as the result of Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the Commons yesterday which satisfied critics that no interference with General Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig is contemplated. It is now expected that Mr. Asquith on 19th instant will deal rather with the Paris speech than the Allied agreement which is believed to have been long under consideration as a substitute for the old unwieldy inter-Allied Conferences. Some fears are expressed that the scheme will prove difficult to work.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS.

SPINDLEAGE ON AMERICAN COTTON TO BE REDUCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd. 8-30 a.m. Nov. 15.

Two hundred thousand cotton weavers are applying for 40 per cent. advance of wages. Owing to shortage of freight the Cotton Control Board has decided to reduce the spindleage on American cotton to 60 per cent. from the 19th instant, except in the case of firms having written instructions from Government. The order does not apply to Egyptian or Sea Island cotton spindles.

Further reduction will be necessary unless the freight situation materially improves.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd 7-35 p.m., Nov. 15.

The value of Imports in October increased by 1,31,01,090 sterling and of exports by 60.41,806 compared with figures for October last year.

THE FRENCH REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd. 2-30 p.m. Nov. 15.

A French communiqué says there was great reciprocal cannonading on the right of the Meuse.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY TESTING ITALIAN LINES.

AUSTRIANS CUT DOWN BY ALPINI.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 16.

Wiring on Wednesday Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters said:—On the Alps above the Venetian plains the enemy is repeating the tactics adopted when breaking through on the Isonzo front. The troops commanded by Archduke Eugene are daily testing the Italian lines along valleys leading to the Asiago, hoping to find a weak spot from which to sweep down in the rear of the Italians massed on the right bank of the Piave. The assailants are numerically stronger, but the defence is at present unbroken. The enemy nearly broke through in valleys north of the Asiago, when from the precipice in the rear, the Alpini fell upon Austrians with such violence that the latter finally fled leaving behind numbers of dead, wounded and prisoners.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY ENEMY REPULSED.

DESPERATE ATTACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 15.

The wireless Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy surprise attack against our positions from the Lake Garda to Lake Ledro completely failed, and the enemy was compelled to retire. Our troops on the Asiago Plateau occupying advanced positions on Mount Longara having repulsed four attacks, withdrew their line further to the rear. There have been lively combats between Asiago and the Sugana Valley. Between Brenta and the Piave enemy now occupies the front Tezze Lamon Fonzaso Arten Fletre. There has been intense artillery firing along the Piave. Enemy attempts to cross the river at Sandonadipiave and Intestadura failed. Desperate fighting has occurred at Grave Dipapadoli and Zenson. Enemy groups penetrated the marshy region between the Piave and Vecchia where the enemy was held up. We took 121 prisoners.

NUMBER IN AIR COUNCIL UNFIXED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

In the Commons during debate on the Air Force Bill, Mr. Baird declined to limit the Council to nine, on the ground of the Imperial importance of aviation after the war as it might then be desirable to have additional members from the Dominions.

SKIRMISH IN MEXICO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 16.

A message to the "Associated Press" from Presidio Texas reports fighting between General Villa's forces and the Government troops at Ojinaga.

GERMAN AND BRITISH SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The Civil and Military Gazette London correspondent cables:—

London, November 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" says that the appearance of British warships off Askalon suggests the desire to effect a landing and the Turkish supreme command has taken necessary precautions.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" admits the evacuation of Gaza "according to plan."

BOMBAY FEMALE-EDUCATION FUND.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Since last year the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has started the abovenamed Fund in order to spread education among females. Last year it had at its command a fund of Rs. 1,900 which was utilized as resolved by the Managing Committee.

This year also it has been collecting funds through lady-volunteers who seem to work enthusiastically during these Divali holidays. So far, every thing is all right but what I deem it fit to bring to the notice of the Managing Committee is that the Association while inviting the lady-volunteers to collect funds has not assigned them a particular ward for their collection and hence any volunteer goes to any place to collect funds. Accordingly, I also go to persons who to my mind seem inclined towards helping female-education. While on this collection work one of the ruffians (Pray, excuse for using this word but his very wild talk with my companion determined for him the word I have used) said that a particular lady was to accompany him and with her influence he would have been able to secure more money than what I had already collected and that I had no business to work in the ward I worked. To the best of my knowledge, I think, that this fund is not started to squeeze out money from the public but to take what they would voluntarily pay on hearing the explanation for the cause. What the abovementioned ruffian ought to know is this that the advocates of female-education do not subscribe to the pomp and grandeur of lady-volunteers but to the Fund which is meant to give facilities to female education. One thing which the Managing Committee ought to bear in mind is this that it should see how many tickets a particular volunteer has sold rather than to see to the fund she has collected.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. VOLUNTEER.

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED.

Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP UNDISTURBED, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:

1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

THEREFORE

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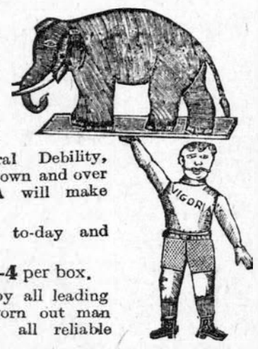

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following casualties are announced :—

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut P W Murray, Durhams

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J E Furness, Manchesters.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J L Barratt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Burdett, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Davis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F M Dunn, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Edwards, York and Lancashires.
Second-Lieut T G Evans, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F Fielding, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T Geraghty, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut T Harper, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S W Littlejohn, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E T Lyons, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J G Smerdon, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Twelvetrees, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N W H Cartwright, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut C A Martin, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED

Second-Lieut E G Clarke, Borders
Second-Lieut C Simpson, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Adams, North Staffs
Capt G W F Birch, York Light Infantry.
Capt C A Brooks, Wiltshires.
Lieut W F Dallas, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut N Evans, South Wales Borderer Regiments.
Second-Lieut H C Farnes, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A J Pearson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Stevenson, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major C S Beatson, Field Artillery.
Lieut L T G V Biden, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D C B Donley, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J Moyes, Camerons.
Lieut H Olivier, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H C Carss, Northumberlands.
Secodn-Lieut W W Clifford, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut W Jeffery, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H L Kerrick, Sherwoods.
Captain A Skuce, Oxford and Bucks.

ACCIDEDNTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Gannon, Welsh Fusiliers

DIED

Captain J Black, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H E Jones, Flying Corps.
Captain A W Wright, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J F Bremner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W L Bridgman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W M Broomhall, Engineers.
Lieut Hon. H Callighan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H E Callis, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Carroll, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G V W Carter, Worcester.
Lieut C Gray, Special List.
Second-Lieut J Hannay, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J Harrington, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J A C Henderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W J Lunnon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A L Macfie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut F R Matthews, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Milborn, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G U Neal, East Lancs.
Rev. E MeK. Nicholl, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W V Richards, Dorsets.
Captain A S Richmond, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R Round, Sherwoods.
Captain G J T Sanders, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Smith, Northumberlands.
Lieut R Steed, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain F K Steward, Field Artillery.
Captain F W Stone, Medicals.
Lieut T Studley, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C B Westoby, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain J E Holme, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F E Ablett, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Captain A I Dawes, Somersets.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W A Hayden, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut D P FitzG. Uniacke, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Captain J F U Griffith, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut G J Acheson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G R Baynton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Bertioli, Middlesex.
Lieut W F Clenshaw, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E A Cooke, Flying Corps.
Captain A C Hatfeild, Flying Corps.
Captain R L Jones, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C N L Lomax, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R R McGregor, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B O'D Manning, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C H F Nobbs, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Parker, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut G P Robertson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Rothery, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Stuart, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Sutcliffe, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Oc. 29.

KILLED.

Scond-Lieut W D Bonham, Norfolks.
Lieut-Colonel A Bryant, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E Burgis, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Burn, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H Cremonini, Flying Corps.
Major B T Disney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H N Ferris, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G Jaques, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F L Kerkham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C I MacDonnell, Gloucesters.
Captain W F Robertson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Rodham, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W R K Thomson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A H Tucker, Sussex.
Captain F W Ward, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D C White, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut P W Battersby, Yeomanry.
Secodn-Lieut F G Truscott, Suffolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A C Bates, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C P Campbell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Hill, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W J Jones, Norfolks.
Lieut H J Phear, Horse Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W T Goddard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Saunders, Gloucesters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H F W Bartlett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Beck, Northumberlands.
Captain E V H Bradley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L G Brearley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Brown, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Buckley, Northumberlands.
Captain J McL Burghes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Carkeek, Cornwalls.
Captain L H Carson, Essex.
Second-Lieut T W Cownie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Cranmer, West Kents.
Lieut E F Crossland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E Dinsdale, Warwicks.
Lieut E C Dudgeon, West Yorkshires.
Lieut T G Dugdale, East Lancashires.
Captain J C Findlay, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S S Frankenburg, Manchesters.
Captain J F Gadd, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J H Gamble, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G Graham, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R Handbury, Suffolks.
Lieut J Henderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut T Humphrey, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R E Johnson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut R P B Johnson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C S Knott, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C Lightwood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Lowrie, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S E V Lynes-Stephens, West Yorkshires.
Captain V J McCauley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D McK McMurtrie, Manchesters.
Captain W B Malone, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R P Mander, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut E A Mayne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D L Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P H Moss, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E F G Mosse, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Muggeridge, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Noble, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Pearson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Roberts, Cyclist Corps.
Major J H J Simson, Royal Scots.
Lieut G H Stead, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut N V H Symons, Worcesters.
Captain E Talbot-Bowe, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Taylor, Cornwalls.
Captain H A Taylor, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R T Taylor, Machinegun Corps
Second-Lieut H E Tobin, Garrison Artillery.
Captain W A Todd, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F L Walsh, Cheshires.
Lieut F W White, Field Artillery.
Lieut G T White, Frood Engineers.
Second-Lieut F B Williams, Field Artillery.
Captain H F Wilson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Worrall, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H C Hattam, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut K M Wearne, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G W Forbes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Fosse, Warwicks.
Lieut J D Gilbert, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A D Lennox, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain H Patch, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E B Ritson, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E Scholtz, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Stanley, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W H Webster, Londons.

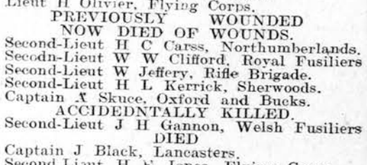
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H R Mawson, Manchesters.
Captain J C G Spooner, Field Artillery.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F G Kirby, Rifle Brigade should read Kerkby, Sherwoods.

Hope for the Hopeless !



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NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

DROWNED.

Acting Lieut Ronald G Black, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION. MISSING.

Sub-Lieut William J Shaw.

WOUNDED.

Commander Walter Sterndale Bennett, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut-Commander Robert H Shelton, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Noel R Mellor, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Wilfred H Appleton, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Albert Keep, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut John B Ramwell, Volunteer Reserve.

NO MORE INDIGESTION.

SUCH REMARKABLE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY USE OF MAGNESIA THAT CHEMISTS NOW SUPPLY UNDER GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

Soon we may hear no more of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, wind, or similar forms of digestive and stomach troubles, for truly wonderful results are being obtained from the use of a simple antacid known as bisurated magnesia. Many remarkable cures have already been reported, and it is regarded as certain that the old unsatisfactory methods of treatment, such as dieting and drugging, will become obsolete for whereas drugs merely alleviate the symptoms, bisurated magnesia removes the *cause* of all the trouble. That is to say, it neutralises the harmful acid in the stomach, stops the food fermenting, dispels wind, and soothes and heals the inflamed stomach lining. To accomplish these desirable results it is only necessary to take half-a-teaspoonful of the bisurated magnesia in a little water after meals—no alteration in diet need be made. It is important though that sufferers should ask the chemist very distinctly for *bisurated* magnesia as, of course, the results mentioned could not be expected from ordinary forms of magnesia such as the acetates or citrates, or from crude mixtures of bismuth and magnesia. Therefore insist upon having the genuine *bisurated* magnesia—it is stocked by all high-class chemists—take it regularly in accordance with the simple directions and you will be well pleased with the results. Should it fail for any reason the trial will cost you nothing at all, for every package sold contains a coupon which guarantees absolute satisfaction or money back.

BRITISH DYE-SNUFF INDUSTRY.

DEVELOPMENT RETARDED THROUGH OFFICIAL BLUNDERINE.

Professor Pope, addressing a meeting of teachers at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, on Oct. 6, said that Germany prepared for war by the establishment of a huge chemical industry, which was built up about the coal-tar industry, and then exporting a very large proportion of the world's requirements of coal-tar colours and harmaceutical and photographic products. That success was achieved in spite of the fact that this country at one time possessed the whole of the heavy chemical industry of the world.

Alluding to the establishment of the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research, with an endowment of £1000,000, he said: The question we want answered is, why that expenditure was not made twenty years ago, at a time when it would have been undoubtedly successful in preventing horrors of the last three years? (Applause.) We have suffered in the past from the exclusively British method of making the specialist entirely subservient to the administrator, the administrator being generally chosen because he is available, because he is politically acceptable, and because he knows nothing whatever about the subject which is to be administered—(laughter and "Hear, hear"),—and is therefore not likely to be prejudiced by any previous convictions. That process of appointing someone who knows nothing to supervise the work of someone who does know how to do the job seems to have been at the bottom of a great many of our misfortunes in the past.

Even in 1915 the Government applied this same method for the purpose of re-establishing the coal tar industry in this country. An organisation was established in which all the people in control were men who knew nothing whatever about chemistry or science, and, naturally enough, the Government organisation has proved not only a great failure, but has had the further effect of inhabiting the re-establishment of the coal-tar industry.

PROFESSOR ARMSTRONG'S ASSERTION.

Professor Armstrong, who presided, in a brief speech at the close of Professor Pope's address, said: The present position of chemsitry in our country is deplorable, owing to Government ignorance and indifference. We have all but lost the chance of recovering our share of the dyestuff and organic chemical industries, owing—firstly, to the lack of men of real intelligence and commanding presence within the industry—these have been filched from it by the law and other careers to which literary proficiency provides an entry: secondly, because of the profound ignorance and indifference of the politician to the requirements of the situation. Our Board of Trade has advisedly and of set purpose, it would seem, put all scientific advice aside, and has taken measures which have not only proved a faiulre, but have actually retarded the development of the dystuff industry. I will go further, and assert that the Government seem to be bent on handing us back, body and soul, into the hands of the Germans, in so far as the higher interests of chemistry are concerned. Their latest act, the appointment of an engineering contractor to control the manufacture of dyestuffs, is alone sufficient to prove my point. Again only two days ago, we were told that the Minister of Reconstruction—a medical man—has appointed a committee to advise him as to the procedure which should be adopted for dealing with the position of the chemical trades after the war. Not a single English chemist, not a single representative of our English academic interests is upon the committee and yet we are constantly told that in future, industry and science must be associated.

The administration of the great Government grant for research has been placed in literary hands, and the result is we have much talk but no evidence of real understanding of the problems to be dealt with.

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Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.

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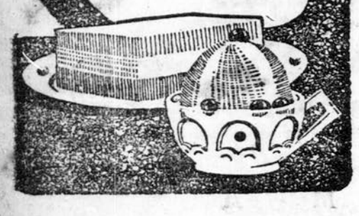

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.841	Inch
Temperature of Air	76.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4	"
Dew Point	65.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.697	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9	"
Minimum do.	70.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	155	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	15	m 11	10	26	8	15	m 5	22	19	2
							5	12s	15	0
Fri.	16	m 0	4	29	0	16	m 6	2	19	2
		11	48a	26	8		5	47a	14	11
Sat.	17	m 0	42	29	1	17	m 6	42	19	3
		0	27a	26	6		6	22a	15	1
Sun.	18	m 1	21	28	11	18	m 7	23	19	6
		1	9a	26	3		7	24	15	7
Mon.	19	m 2	2	28	6	19	m 8	8	19	8
		1	57a	25	8		7	46a	16	5
Tues	20	m 2	50	28	0	20	m 9	8	19	10
		2	53a	25	2		8	37a	17	6
Wed.	21	m 3	46	27	5	21	m 10	23	19	8
		3	2a	24	10		9	40a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8	a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity isnormal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature continues in excess in the southern half and at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay of Bengal appears still to lie off Masulipatam but to have decreased in intensity. The associated rainfall has been nearly general on the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan. Masulipatam reports a heavy fall of 6.95in. Local rain has fallen also in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan and some showers in south Hyderabad and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th November, 1017, was 30.04* Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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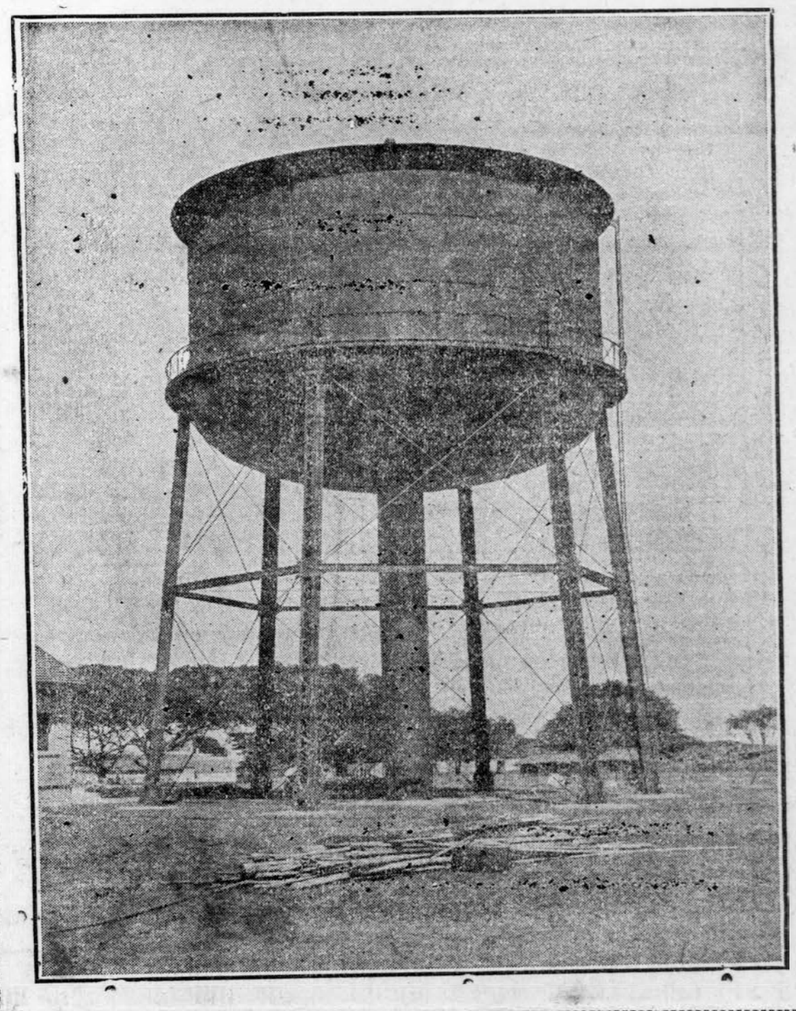

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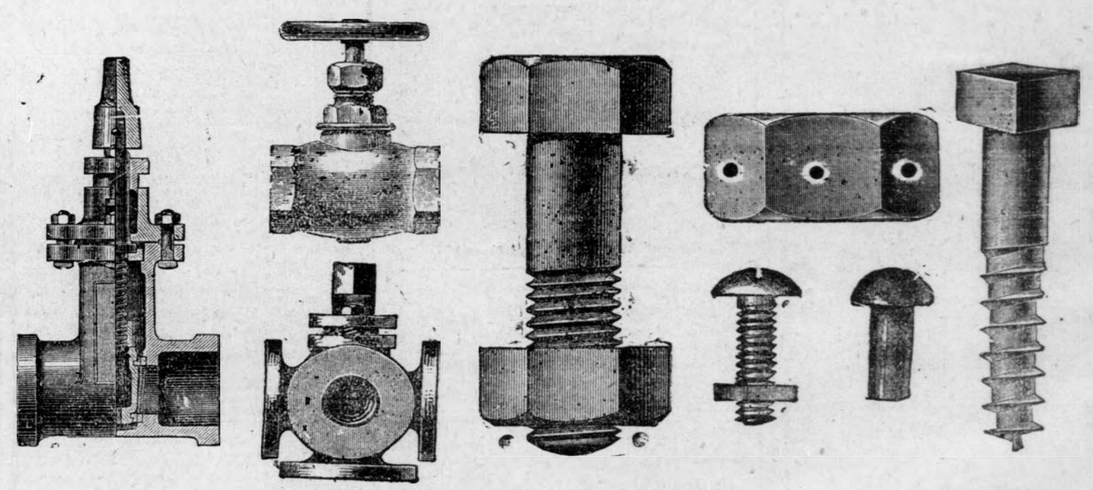

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